THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 36. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday September 7, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

J. H. McCHERRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. *Third Street, Beaver, Pa.* Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. [jan1

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner, at night at my residence on Water street, Georgetown, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [march10-tf

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St., south Court House. All law business entrusted to his care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale*, and wishing to buy Real Estate, property cost or farm cannot save time and money by calling on my agency. [apr11

S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery and the medical branch. Office on Third street, one square west of the Court House. [jan1

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Pomeroy stand, in Beaver, Pa., is now prepared to feed to the best advantage all who may want either the BEST COOKED MEALS, Heating Stove, or any other kind of entertainment at moderate charges. The business will be conducted by J. ANDERSON & SONS. [jan1

WILLIAM GAINES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Fetterman's store, Beaver street, Bridgewater. Orders will be promptly attended to. Repairing done at reasonable rates. Prices to suit the times. [jan1

S. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in room formerly occupied by the Judge as an office. Collections promptly attended to. [jan1

C. BUHN, Attorney at Law. Office No. 3 Banking House, east of Eagle square. [jan1

J. GANET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Beaver, Pa. Shop in Rowan's building, Third street, one door west of Market. All work and watches and clocks warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited. [jan1

WANTED, Several thousand pounds of Rags, for which the highest price will be paid in cash or exchanged for paper. Apply at the Beaver Paper Mill. [jan1

A GENT WANTED for the Life of Gen. Grant. Address, with stamp, for circulars, Rev. J. H. BRADLEY, Beaver, Pa. [jan1

FOR SALE.—A Two Horse Wagon, in good running order, which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for a good horse. Also a good cultivator for sale. J. C. MOULTRIE. Bridge water, Pa. [apr11

J. LINNENBRINK, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, *Jewelry, Perfumery and Stationery.* Watches carefully repaired. Agent for the celebrated Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. [jan1

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is formerly Mckinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and a short distance from Beaver station. I have a good article of Pine City, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates. [jan1

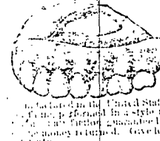
Wanted—Ten Thousand Rags, for which I will pay the highest price in cash, or exchange for paper. Rags will be taken at my residence in Bridgewater, or at my paper Depot in Rochester, or at the Mill of Beaver Falls. J. C. MOULTRIE. [jan1

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of James Wilson, late of the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WHITE, *Ex'r.*

OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE, ALLIANCE, OHIO. SEATS..... $1000 | TICKETS..... $5 EACH. THE Proprietor of the fine structure, Mr. Orcutt, having made an assignment, the mortgagee & trustee consented to put it up in a GRAND ENTERPRISE And selling out the seats, with the building should not be erected. The rents of the Opera House alone are not less than $2,000 a year, and the location of the building should be a good one for business. Tickets & Scrip can be had of the Trustees, Messrs. Anderson, Ohio, and Messrs. Lowry & Son, Alliance, Ohio, or of any one dealing in the money from the sale of the above named tickets will be thrown out. The drawing will take place September 15th, 1870, at which time anything should occur to prevent it, in the decision are not satisfactory the money will be refunded. Tickets are now on sale at the Alliance Bank, Alliance, O. S. G. McKEE, *Trustee*, Alliance, O. County Orbis. M. SCHIFF, Agent, Alliance, O. Wholesale & Retail Dealer in New Bohemian. [jan1

AUCTION SALES. In the future arrangements of my auction sales, I propose to hold them at my residence, in rear of the dwelling in the borough of Beaver, for the convenience of persons wishing to have articles disposed of at public sale. Any article of Merchandise, Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c., will be received for sale on each week, at the house of the undersigned, who is willing to have articles disposed of at the lowest rates. Persons wishing to have articles disposed of at public sale will find it from all appearances and data to be a benefit to them by the extension of trade in this locality, and the consequent saving of time and money. Give me a call. Sales every Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms made known on day of sale. [jan1

DENTISTRY. Dr. J. Murray offers his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. Office in Rowan's building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. [jan1



ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTION. Dr. T. & H. J. CHANDLER has purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to vend Spark's Patent Gold Plate, which is beautiful to look upon, as durable as gold, and as perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; also fitting a full set of teeth on one plate complete for best fitting and most substantial manner. The Gold Plate, with teeth, etc., as chaff can be had at one quarter, as I can for same complete in gold. Those wishing a set of teeth will please call at my office in Fourth street, Beaver, Pa. [jan1

Singer Sewing Machine. HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES, The most perfect hand simile in action of the kind in existence. Each of the above popular machines have been improved until they stand without a rival. Agency of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $40.00 upwards. Agency of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $25. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. STRAW & MORTON, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 39 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa. [jan1

Agents wanted for the Binkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none fully established. [oct1-y15

BUYERS, LOOK HERE! The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the largest and best selected stocks of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Etc., Etc., to be found in the county. His assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Religious BOOKS is complete, while no pains are spared on the part of the proprietor to render the STATIONERY DEPARTMENT One of the best of City Establishments. He is also agent for the celebrated Dailey's Gold Pen. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, are invited to call and see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for this county for Kibler's Photographic Vantage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Annual's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices. Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons. J. F. PRICE, Broadway, New Brighton. Jan1, 1870-1y

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL! WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that S. SNITGER & Co. At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of GROCERIES *Flour, Feed, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Spices,* Tobacco and Cigars; And all other articles usually found In a First Class GROCERY STORE. From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage. Give us a Call and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again. S. SNITGER & CO. 13" Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Justices Blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale at this office. COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC. *No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of* DR. SIMMS' White Pulmonic Balsam. It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered to the people, and every dose is recommended by over 2,000 persons in Washington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not quite a few (excepting) a family in that city who would be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is introduced. Its popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the lungs are not broken down with the wear of the disease, that prompt-headed medicine, or treatment directed in this little Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it always to do, and make a trial from the smallest druggist store. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 by large size bottle. Prepared only by J. H. SIMMS, M. D., *PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,* No. 707 Market St., *WILMINGTON, Del.* Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch Street. Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 16 Baltimore St. For sale by Medicine Dealers generally. Jan1y, 70-1y

Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE, NELSON'S BLOCK, DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PENN'A. The Undersigned, having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by STEWART & WILSON Invites the attention of The Public Generally To his Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters & Slippers. Custom Made Work KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. GOODS ALL NEW AND OF THE Finest and best Quality. CALL AND BE CONVINCED that he sells as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. J. D. MILLER, specialty. Diamond, Rochester.

MOORES' DRUG STORE, IN BEAVER. May be found the best assortment of DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS, PURE LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies, Paints, Oils, AND DYE STUFFS: TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS BRUSHES. PATENT MEDICINES Of every variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county. Spencer's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1. The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Never offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. To those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more. J. MOORE. July1'67

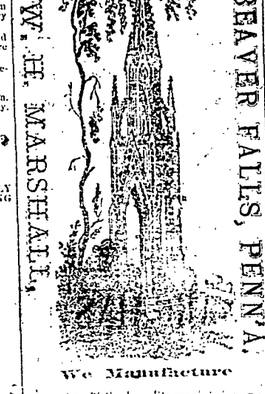
Miscellaneous.

BANKING-HOUSE. THOMAS M'CREERY & CO THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier. J. F. DRAVO. J. B. ANGHL. S. H. M'CREERY. Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may1tf

REMOVAL. Thomas Allison, HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE TO BEAVER, Pa., In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping A General Stock of MERCHANDISE Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of DRY GOODS, OF THE Latest Spring Styles, CONSISTING IN PART OF POPLINS, ALPACA, PRINTS, DeLAINS, GINGHAMS, CHECKS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, JEANS, COTTONADES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, CRASH, HOSIERY, &c., &c. BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, SHOVELS, SPADES RAKES, HOES. TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c. To the above articles he has added a choice selection of GROCERIES: COFFEES, TEAS, WHITE & BROWN SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, TOBACCO, SOAPS. All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON. apr29 '70-1y

ICE CREAM SALOON AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT. The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will *Keep the best quality of Ice Cream* during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call. His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needful on short notice and to the best of style. Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK. may11tf

Iron City College. The Most Complete Business College in the country. Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country. Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here. No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course. N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on all the



WE MANUFACTURE MONUMENTS, Head and Foot Stones, AND ALL KINDS OF Marble and Stone Work ON SHORT NOTICE. *We Claim to do the Best Work in* Western Pennsylvania, FOR THE LEAST MONEY. *And Mean to do as we Represent.* WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD *AT HOME OR ABROAD.* Persons wishing work in our line are invited to call and examine our work and will guarantee satisfaction in every case. We have also a very fine selection of work at the Rochester Works, which can not be beat, for workmanship or price, anywhere. W. R. MARSHALL. apr1'69-1y—je2-tf.

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order, of the best material and in the latest style. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Residence), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr1, 1870-ly

DRUGS! DRUGS & MEDICINES TRUSSES! W. BUECHLING *German Apothecary and Druggist!* IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES AND SOAPS, PAINTS, OILS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR Medical Purposes ALSO Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses. All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night. *A share of patronage solicited.* jy21-1y

Brighton Paper Mills, BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A. PRINTING, MANILLA, ROOFING, SALING, Hardware, Glass, Straw, RAG AND CARPET PAPERS, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD AT Wholesale & Retail by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 Third Avenue, PITTSBURGH. Rags taken in exchange. [sep

SLATE. THE TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their *Very Dark Blue Colored Superior* Roofing - Slate, From their own quarries located in Northampton County, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to E. L. GOODWIN, Agent. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't. Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. apr1tfm;

Railroads.

RAILROADS. PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after June 19th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:— [Trains leaving Chicago at 8.35, P. M., leaves Crestline 2.55 a. m.; Fort Wayne 6.30 a. m.; Pittsburgh at 4.55 P. M.; Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 8.55 P. M., leaves Fort Wayne 6.45 a. m.; Crestline 9.30 a. m.; Chicago 4.30 p. m. next day.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Acc'n.	Mail.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	12.45 AM	2.55 PM	6.45 AM	10.30 AM
Rochester	2.58	5.03	8.50	11.35
Salem	3.18	5.55	9.21	12.08
Alliance	3.45	6.20	9.55	12.40
Canton	4.35	7.04	10.50	1.37
Massillon	4.47	7.44	11.10	2.15
Orrville	5.20	8.18	11.55	2.50
Wooster	5.40	8.45	12.20	3.20
Mansfield	6.15	9.20	1.02	4.08
Crestline	6.50	10.00	1.40	4.55
Galion	7.10	10.20	2.00	5.15
Bucyrus	7.30	10.40	2.20	5.35
Upper Sandusky	7.55	11.10	2.45	6.05
Forest	8.25	11.45	3.20	6.40
Findlay	8.50	12.10	3.45	7.05
Van Wert	9.30	12.55	4.30	7.50
Fort Wayne	11.45	3.10	6.30	9.30 AM
Columbia	12.30 PM	3.55	7.20	10.20
Warsaw	1.05	4.30	8.00	11.05
Plymouth	1.30 PM	4.55	8.30	11.40
Wanatah	2.05	5.30	9.05	12.20 PM
Chicago	4.30	8.00	11.30	3.00

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Chicago	12.30 AM	9.30 AM	6.00 AM	4.30 PM
Valparaiso	3.12	12.01	8.51	7.13
Plymouth	3.50 PM	12.40	9.30	7.55
Warsaw	4.20	1.05	10.03	8.31
Columbia	4.49	1.33	10.33	9.01
Fort Wayne	5.35	2.34	11.30 PM	10.01
Van Wert	7.30	4.34	2.34 AM	11.56
Findlay	8.15	5.20	3.20	12.42 AM
Forest	8.40	5.45	3.45	1.07
Upper Sandusky	9.15	6.20	4.20	1.42
Bucyrus	9.40	6.45	4.45	2.07
Galion	10.00	7.05	5.05	2.27
Crestline	10.20	7.25	5.25	2.47
Mansfield	10.55	8.00	6.00	3.22
Orrville	11.30	8.35	6.35	3.57
Wooster	12.05	9.00	7.00	4.32
Massillon	12.40	9.35	7.35	5.07
Canton	1.00 PM	9.55	7.55	5.27
Alliance	1.50	10.45	8.45	6.17
Salem	2.19	11.20	9.20	6.52
Rochester	2.50	11.55	9.55	7.27
Pittsburgh	5.30	2.55	12.55 PM	10.00

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2.25 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p. m; arrive at Pittsburgh, 5.30 p. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50 a. m; Youngstown, 10.40 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Accommodation leaves Youngstown at 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 2.55 p. m; arrives New Castle, 5.50 p. m; Youngstown, 6.45 p. m.

P. M. MYERS, *General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.* J. N. McCULLOUGH, *General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 2nd, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Cleveland	8.00 AM	2.00 PM	5.30 PM
Euclid Street	8.15	2.11	5.50
Newburg	8.30	2.25	6.10
Ravenna	9.00	2.55	6.50
Alliance	10.05	3.54	8.20
Bayard	10.45	4.30	
Wellsville	11.55	5.40	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Wellsville	3.00 AM	4.00 PM	
Bayard	4.05	5.08	
Alliance	4.45	5.55	7.45 AM
Ravenna	5.30	6.40	8.35
Hudson	6.05	7.22	9.15
Euclid Street	6.51	8.08	9.55
Cleveland	7.05	8.25	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Bellair	5.15 AM	7.25 AM	5.05 PM
Bridgeport	5.55	8.05	6.15
Steubenville	6.30	8.40	7.00
Brilliant	6.45	12.25 PM	8.45
Smith's Ferry	8.50	1.15	9.08
Beaver			
Rochester	9.05	4.20	5.50
Pittsburgh	10.35	5.45	7.15

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Accom.
Pittsburgh	8.25 AM	12.20 PM	4.30 PM	
Rochester	7.35	3.50	3.30	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	4.20	4.21	
Wellsville	9.55	5.57	6.05	
Steubenville	9.50	6.05		7.55 AM
Bridgeport	11.00	7.10		8.15
Bellair	11.10	7.20		8.25

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train to Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.30 a. m.	Bayard, 9.3, a.m.
Bryant, 10.05, "	Philadelphia, 3.30 p.m.

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A DUEL AT SARATOGA. BY P. MARTIN HEITLER.

Saratoga is a fashionable watering place. It was for this reason that my particular friend, Beverly Balfour, and I, Paul, Pemberton, both of New York city, selected Saratoga for our sporting ground during the season of 1869. My friend Beverly and I rank ourselves as fashionable young men. We are both twenty-four years old, tall, handsome, accomplished, rich, and, to tell the whole truth, imprudent and conceited. With all these qualifications, it can easily be conjectured that we were bright particular stars on the Saratoga firmament. Beverly has his skeleton trotting wagon, and a mag that could trot his mile in 2:31. I had a magnificent falling top buggy, with two stylish horses that were only fine steppers, say a mile in about 3:30. I dislike fast horses. There is something rather snobbish, jockeyish and vulgar in *every* fast horse, Robert Bonner and Commodore Vanderbilt to the contrary notwithstanding. I have told Beverly about this, but he will persist in his fast trotter. In all other respects his tastes are unexceptionable.

During the first two weeks at Saratoga, we passed our time in unpleasant and unpleasant amusements that are usual at watering places. We smoked, we drank, we dressed gorgeously, we ate, we supped, we danced, we waltzed in a manner that would have ejected the illustration of Madame Pompadour and incurred the censure of the quinquitous Mrs. Grundy; we promenaded, we drove to the lake, we bowled, we played billiards, we occasionally played euchre, we gazed in astonishment at people drinking Congress water! With all these various amusements, pleasant and unpleasant, the first two weeks glided imperceptibly away. Many of our New York lady friends were there, but we had seen them all through the winter and the spring at parties and the opera, they seemed to us *blase* and dull. Even Beverly and I, brazen fellows as we were, began seriously to be affected with the stupidity of the place. We contemplated at one time an emigration to Newport, but luckily the old vulgar saying occurred to us, 'out of the frying pan into the fire.' In the language of the eloquent Sumner, we "stuck."

About the beginning of the third week of our stay, we heard that a rustic belle of great beauty had arrived. We were very ready for a new sensation. A rustic belle would be a decided novelty to us, who only knew the common-place belles of New York and Boston. A rustic belle—there must be the fragrance of new mown hay about her. For a few minutes we thought of bees, clover blooms and nightingales, instead of *mille de fleur* kiss, *prima donne* and gas fixtures.

I said to my friend, "Beverly, we must get in a little with this rustic flight. If she is as handsome as report speaks, for it will be a new sensation for us."

"Certainly we must," said Beverly, "for we have exhausted life at Saratoga during the last two weeks, until everything has become stale, flat and unprofitable."

"As she arrived this evening," I rejoined, "let us take a peep at the register and see what her cavalcade has brought. The following names on the hotel register:—Rodman Walsingham, Miss Aravesta Walsingham, Granby Lodge, O——— county, N. Y.; Dr. Hortio Squillibus, Pittown, O——— county, N. Y.; Ottomar Preston Prestonville, O——— county, N. Y."

The last two names, as we judged, did not belong to the Walsingham family, but we put them down in our memorandum books as two gentlemen accompanying the party, hailing from the same country, and probably intimate personal friends. That was our conjecture at the time, and it was right, as we subsequently discovered.

On the night of the arrival of the Walsinghams, there was a hop at Union Hall. Beverly and I were at the hop, in splendid costume. Our costumes were more than splendid, they were really georgeous; our neeties were *ne plus ultra*.

The Walsingham party early entered the dancing hall and took seats. And Aravesta Walsingham! "Angels and ministers of grace!" As regards her mere physical beauty, it was superb, radiant, perfect. Surely never sighted on this or a fairer vision. But there was a higher beauty than her physical, sensous perfection. There was a grace in her every movement, a charm in her manner, and a most glorious soul speaking from her face, that overpowered and transfixed me. Though blonde in person to five to an age the times that of Methusaleh, I never expect to see her like again. To cut a long story short, I had not seen Aravesta Walsingham three minutes and a half, by a Waltham watch before I was over head and ears in love. In half an hour I had partially recovered from the stupor occasioned by this vision of beauty, and the, fortified by a glass of Congress water, I secured an introduction to the beautiful embodied vision. Withill the deference and politeness of cold time cavalier, I asked her to have partner in a waltz. She kindly informed me that she never waltzed, except with a lady. Her voice entranced me still more. It was sweeter than the rippling of a mountain stream, the more glorious music of the spheres, more glorious harmony than wounde by the stars when they sang together in the morning of creation. It is true that I should speak wit some difference about the harmony of the stars, on an occasion at which I did not "assist."

I was introduced to her father, a tall, dignified gentleman of what they call the "old school," which means that he is what young American irreverently styles an 'old fogy,' which is synonymous with sensible old gentleman. I was introduced to Mrs. Walsingham, *mere*, and to Harry Walsingham, Mrs. Walsingham's brother. I was also introduced soon after to Dr. Hitratio Squillibus, and Ottomar Preston.

Beverly Balfour never asked me to introduce him to the Walsingham family, but in short time after I had left the ball Aravesta, I saw he was industrily cultivating her acquaintance, that of her family and friends. Determined that if Beverly intended to win Aravesta, he must nerve itself for a desperate encounter, in me he would find a foeman worthy of his steel. I quoted to myself the following stanza from Sir Walter Scott, a Scottish gentleman of rhyme proclivities:—

"Now, Salem, I hold thine oath!"
"No maiden's shroud thee thrown:
That desperate grisly frame might feel
Through bars of iron and triple steel."

After a hop, two, I induced a New York lady friend to insist on Beverly waltzing with her. This was consummate legy on my part. After Beverly had commenced waltzing, I engaged in conversation with the "old fry," and talked the best of my ability. I exerted myself to the utmost, because whole family with Scotus and Mr. Preston, were listening. I believe that I made an impression. I have not a doubt that while Walsingham and wife that night retired to their virtuous couch, Mr. Walsingham remarked to his consort, 'Mr. Pemberton is a very agreeable and intelligent young man.' I felt certain and still feel certain, that so far as concerned the first night of the Walsingham family at the hotel, I had the inside track (excuse the jockey phrase), of Beverly Balfour, besides I had managed matters, that he had no opportunity of improving his acquaintance. Thus far, I had out generalled him. In love and war, all stratagems are justifiable. Of course, the warfare of partisan politicians is conducted with more conscientiousness.

I did not yet know whether Beverly intended or not any seriously demonstrations on the heart of Aravesta. But like a prudent general, I provided for every contingency. I determined to monopolize Aravesta's society as much as possible, and as far as was consistent with the principles of a watering place has any particular proprieties. And even if Beverly did not intend any serious attempt upon Aravesta's heart, there might be others with such intent. I was invincibly determined to display good generalship.

Next day, Beverly and I, after some hot and bitter words, separated as enemies, each knowing that the other had a dangerous and determined rival in the contest for Aravesta's affections.

It is unnecessary here to detail all the strategic moves of the two rival contestants. The victory ebbed and flowed. One day I took her riding, to the lake (all had a moonlight sail, the most romantic situation in the world for one who is in love. Next day, Beverly by some hocus-pocus or mesmerism of management, had Aravesta's company all to himself, so that neither I nor any other young man could get a word in edgeways to Aravesta.

Both Beverly and I paid assiduous court to Mr. Walsingham and wife. Young Harry Walsingham, Aravesta's brother, was ignored, for he was a big, lubberly fellow, over six feet high, fat and fair, with a broad red face, and didn't know more than the law allows. We generally nicknamed him 'Big Stupid.' He was mostly worth squatting on.

It was different with Dr. Squillibus and Mr. Preston. I ingratiated myself with the doctor, and Beverly with young Preston. Dr. Squillibus was a tall gentleman, about forty years of age, and when I first saluted him, I thought him the most ugly and unprepossessing man I had ever seen. He and in my eyes such a hang-dog look that I almost revolted from the idea of being introduced to him. He looked like a burglar. But as I found him in the Walsingham party, I could not with good grace decline an introduction to the gentleman. His face was so intensely ugly as to suggest the thought of its being painful to him; his nose large, crooked, and in no describable shape; his eyes deep and cavernous, like those of Pasadena Stevens, and his figure lamply proportioned to the small man. Besides this, his right leg was, a few inches shorter than the left, and stiffened at that, which compelled him to walk in a very awkward and unseemly gait. Though thus unprepossessing in personal appearance, and on a first acquaintance disposed to be taciturn, I never met a man whose further acquaintance impressed me more with the sterling qualities of the man. He had observation, wit and humor, requirements great, and selected him as my ally, in my onslaught on Aravesta's heart. Ottomar Preston, was a young man about the age of Aravesta, say twenty-one. He was of small stature, almost dwarfed, and ugly as sin on one of the wealthiest men in the interior of the State of New York. He was not what you can call a stupid young man, for he was a fluent speaker in general society, and *au fait* in all matters of etiquette, thanks to his wealth and exalted social position.

I sometimes feared that Mr. Preston, though so insignificant physically, might perhaps be the choice of Mr. Walsingham and wife for a son-in-law, for the reason that he was a very gentlemanly young man, and the only son of a wealthy father. Still I could not get my heart to believe that a woman so superb and queenly as Aravesta Walsingham could wed with so diminutive a specimen of humanity as Mr. Preston, though backed with all his father's wealth. Yet at times my mind was agitated, with doubts, when I reflected upon the fact that young Preston accompanied the Walsingham party to the Springs, that he was frequently in Aravesta's company, and that she listened to his remarks with great deference and politeness. I thought that Beverly developed no great genius for diplomacy in selecting his ally, for Mr. Preston though a small man, was rich, refined and wealthy, and might be a dangerous rival, residing in the same county as the Walsinghams, and being, probably, intimate with Aravesta from childhood, which I soon learned was really the case.

The Walsingham party remained at Saratoga six weeks. Beverly and I did not go to Newport as we intended. Those six weeks were a constant contest between Beverly and myself. We were entirely estranged, and avoided each other. We did not bow to each other when we met, or give any sign of recognition, except in company, and then our recognitions were formal and cold. Victory ebbed and flowed. On the whole, I believe I had the advantage of Beverly—took her oftener riding and was oftener in her company than he. Besides this, I was very certain that I had the advantage ground, in the estimation in which I was held by the old folks; for one day I overheard Dr. Squillibus speaking to Mr. Walsingham and wife of me in very flattering and complimentary terms. The doctor said he considered Mr. Pemberton a young man of fine talents, good sense and unexceptionable manners, Mr. Walsingham and wife assented, saying that they liked Mr. Pemberton very much, and intended to invite him to their country residence, Granby Lodge, during the next Christmas and New Year festivities. The old gentleman further remarked, that although Mr. Balfour seemed to be a very sociable and gentlemanly young man, there was one point in his character not to be commended, and that was that he had a passion for fast trotting horses. This conversation elated me. Said I to myself, in very inelegant language, 'Beverly Balfour your cake is dough!'

This conversation—like a mean eavesdropper that I was—I overheard just two days before the Walsinghams proposed to leave Saratoga for Granby Lodge. I determined on the morrow to secure Aravesta's company, so I might propose in due form, offering her my hand, my heart, my all. I secured her company on the morning for a ride to the lake. After we returned, I told her I should like to see her alone. I did see her alone, and was gently but, firmly rejected! I implored, entreated, in vain. She was gentle, but inexorable. At last I got into a rage. She spoke to me kindly and soothingly, and told me she was already engaged, and never intended to break that engagement. 'What! engaged to that treacherous wretch, Balfour,' I exclaimed; 'you never dare marry him, for I know your parents will never consent to your marriage with that man.'

She gently answered, 'I never will marry against my parents' wishes.'

A ray of hope sprang up in my breast. She seemed to perceive the dawn of hope upon my countenance, and continued: 'I forgive something to your present mad conduct, Mr. Pemberton, for you, as a gentleman, in your tranquil moments, will, I am sure, admit that your conduct in this interview is not defensible. But I will excuse you, under the circumstances, for having interrupted the happiest hour of my former friend, Mr. Beverly Balfour. I have known that gentleman since I arrived at Saratoga, which was about six weeks ago. I did not know him before. I became acquainted with you about six weeks ago. I am acquainted with you and Mr. Balfour is but six weeks old! I should perhaps not say it, but will, that I have been engaged for more than a year to the man whom I love, and the consent of my parents is obtained. Good evening, Mr. Pemberton.' And the country belle, in her superb and radiant beauty, moved majestically away, and left me for the time, scared and lone and blighted. I felt like 'one that hath been stunned, and lost sense forlorn.' At last I moved away, but it was mechanically.

I went to bed early that night, for I was sick at heart. I drank alone by myself, in my room, a large quantity of 'Congress water' to induce oblivion of my misery. This had no powerful an effect that I did not get up the next morning till the Walsinghams had left. If I had not been so 'oblivious,' I should certainly have bid them farewell, for politeness sake. I did not send a message, for I was yet not sufficiently recovered to think of even that.

On the following day I found myself tolerably restored and tranquil; and when I noticed Beverly watching me, I tried to put on a happy countenance. I thought he looked dejected and unhappy. My heart relented toward my old friend, so I walked up to him and said, as kindly as I could, 'Mr. Balfour, there have been some bitter words between us and an estrangement; can you forgive me?' In a moment more we were in each other's arms, with words unjust forgiveness, thereafter to remain friends forever.

What with dissipation, travel, new scenes, new faces, in about a week we resumed our usual cheerfulness and tranquility. Shortly after our reconciliation I learned from my dear friend Beverly, the further failure of his fate with Aravesta. I had already given him the particulars of my rejection. He informed me that three days before the Walsinghams left Saratoga he proposed in due form to Aravesta, and was inexorably rejected. So had proposed two days before the sly dog! By the evening of which I proposed to Aravesta, Beverly had an outward tranquillity, and was very affable to Ottomar Preston.

Among other things he said to Mr. Preston, "You are a happy fellow, to be the beloved of a superb lady."

Mr. Preston replied, 'I am happy, for I have been engaged for upwards of a year to a very charming lady.' And Balfour said there was a sly twinkle in Preston's eye.

I then confided to Beverly that Aravesta acknowledged to me that she had been engaged upward of a year. I told Beverly that I thought at the outset of our contest for Aravesta's affections, that he, Beverly, did not manifest great diplomatic sagacity in choosing Mr. Preston for his ally. However, it now made no difference as Preston had defeated us both.

I have entitled this narrative of downright courtship, or wooing on my part, and also on the part of Beverly. It was also watering place flirtation. I rather think Aravesta enjoyed Saratoga very hugely. There Beverly and I spooned.

Five or six weeks after our retirement from Saratoga, some blundering wretch sent to each of us a newspaper, (a miserable printed at the county town of ——— county, State of New

The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 7th, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
JOSEHH B. DONLEY, of Greene Co.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CHICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

JUST as we are going to press Cable dispatches inform us that Paris has declared for a Republic, and Gen. Trochu is installed as President.

WE desire every Republican in the county to read the evidence in the Shurlock—Chandler case, published in this week's ARGUS. If after doing so, they conclude that frauds were not perpetrated upon the party last May, they construe it very different from what we do.

MESSRS. REINOEHL and Wiley against whom such a bitter fight was made in Lancaster County for Assembly because of their having supported General Irwin last winter for State Treasurer, were renominated last week. Hon. O. J. Dickey, was also renominated for Congress by a large majority.

A QUESTION for the *majority* of the County Committee: According to the papers laid before the County Convention on the 31st of May Dr. Shurlock had a majority of 12 over his competitor. The papers laid before the County Committee on last Saturday show that Chandler should have been credited with *four* more votes in Darlington township than were allowed him, and *eight* more in Beaver Falls than were allowed him. Now deduct the *four Democratic votes* cast for Dr. Shurlock at Darlington, and then tell us who the legitimate nominee of our party for Assembly is?

IMMEDIATELY after the motion was lost in the County Committee, on last Saturday, to investigate the alleged frauds in the Shurlock—Chandler case, a proposition was made by the friends of the latter that he would relinquish all claims to the nomination, provided Dr. Shurlock would do the same. In that event the party could be re-united by selecting a man for the Legislature who was in no way connected with our present party troubles. This offer was also rejected. It seems to us that this proposition should have been accepted. To have agreed to it and put G. S. Barker, J. Y. Marks, T. J. Power, John Roberts or James Fife, on the ticket our party would have been made whole, and the success of our entire ticket assured. It is not too late to do this yet.

Two or three geese here in Beaver, who know better, are button-holing are opposing Dr. Shurlock because a relative of ours was not put upon the Republican ticket for Congress. If we were displeased at that and governed by such motives as they impute to us, *Capt. Donley* would be the man we would oppose, and not Dr. S. who, so far as we are advised, took no part in the Congressional canvass. Not only will we not oppose Capt. Donley for Congress, but we will contribute all we possibly can to secure his election, and the election of the whole Republican ticket, with the single exception heretofore referred to. Our reasons for making this exception were given last week, and that they are justifiable ones will be clearly seen from Decarme's statement, and the Chandler evidence in this week's ARGUS. Now let us hear no more of this silly twaddle about our not supporting Dr. Shurlock "because Mike was not nominated for Congress."

A "DISINTERESTED" WITNESS.

J. B. Johnson's No. 1. — *J. B. Johnson's No. 2.*

New Galilee Jan 26 70 — New Galilee, Aug. 23, 1870.

Mr. C. A. Decarme — Dear Sir,

I intend to wrote you in regard to the Rotan case but put you off. I remember the night you in the drawer and forgot and Decarme visited it till Willis told me you New Galilee last fall, the wanted me to see you to-night, you in answer I would here together. You told just say to you to give me that Decarme had yourself no Bother about told you that some how the matter at all. Republicans here talked of think Rotan only wants not voting for you, and to scare you. If I were you, case out to see in your place I would about it. About half not Bother myself about past nine, p. m., I went the matter unless Rotan with you from my store came to you to close and then I would show where I stayed until you him how to give a Bother Grebing's hotel, he Rotan knows Better where I stayed until you than to make much fuss Grebing brought in a about the matter I think bottle of wine of his own manufacture and that for he shurely knows he was all drank. I heard no bar-Drank health to Grebling for Sheriff. Now gain talked of, or anything improper between candidates of opposite parties.

I authorize you to say that the name of J. H. Trimble was not mentioned by any one at Grebling's the evening we were there last fall. None of the party drank freely, as there was only one bottle of domestic wine brought in, and there was not a single toast drank. There was nothing said or done by any one present detrimental to the interests of any candidate on the Republican ticket.

Truly Yours,
J. B. JOHNSON.

The citizens of New Galilee and vicinity have cause, we think, to feel very proud of their postmaster. His character for truth and veracity is certainly well established now, and that by his own *written* testimony. Seriously: It would of course be ungentlemanly for us or any one else to say that Mr. Johnson had been tampered with, but our fears are no little excited lest some evil disposed person might *think* he had been "seen" before attaching his name to letter No. 2. He is not the only rural individual that has permitted himself to be made a tool of recently by a few schemers here in Beaver. They come games of that sort very frequently of late, and when the implement becomes damaged in their hands they generally kick it aside, and never recognize it afterwards. If Mr. Johnson thinks he has not been "butchered" by his *supposed* friends, let him reflect what Gen. Grant—the dispenser of Postoffices—would say were some one to send him a marked copy of this week's ARGUS; and let him also contemplate what chance he would have for an election were he now or at any future time a candidate for a county office in this county.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE. — THE SHURLOCK—CHANDLER CASE.

The County Republican Committee met in the Grand Jury room of the Court House in this place on last Saturday, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Its session we are told, was not of a very harmonious character, in consequence of the wide difference of opinion on the Shurlock — Chandler contested nomination case. It was generally understood for some days previous that this case would be investigated at the meeting referred to, and hence no little interest was felt by the public as well as by the contestants themselves as to what would be said and done on the occasion. Drs. Shurlock and Chandler were both invited to appear before the Committee, and the following papers were laid before it by Dr. Chandler. He stated that on the 3d day of July, 1870, he served the following notice on Dr. Shurlock, at Darlington:

"DR. W. S. SHURLOCK, *Sir:*—From information I obtained on the day of our County Convention, and since, in reference to alleged irregularities, frauds, &c., I am strongly impressed that I was fairly nominated. I therefore notify you that, as soon as I can procure all the necessary facts bearing on the subject, I will contest your claim by requesting the Chairman of the County Committee to reassemble the Delegates and present them the facts for their consideration and decision. T. J. CHANDLER."

Being credited with but nine votes in Darlington, and hearing that more than that number voted for him in that township, he repaired thither and found thirteen persons there who had voted for him—ten of whom signed the folowing paper, and three others who will make oath to having voted for him if called before a legal tribunal. The names of these three were laid before the County Committee on last Saturday:

"DARLINGTON, Pa., May 30, '70.

We, the undersigned citizens and Republican voters in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., do hereby certify that on Saturday, 28th inst., we were at the Republican primary meeting in the borough of Darlington, and did there vote for Thos. J. Chandler for Assembly, and hold ourselves ready to certify to this under oath if necessary.

SIGNED	SIGNED
1 N. D. Cone,	6 John Grimm,
2 Matthew H. Elder,	7 Thomas Sherry,
3 Fergen Johnston,	8 John Gilmore,
4 George Hayden.	9 M. M. Marquis,
5 L. F. Grimm,	10 A. F. Huffman.

At this precinct four *Democrats* were also allowed to vote for Doctor Shurlock. Their names are as follows: Jacob Marks, D. Foulk, Jas. Kane, B. Miller. The officers conducting this meeting were — Cochran, J. F. Courtney and Mr. Irwin the first named being a cousin and the second a half-brother of Dr. Shurlock. As to how these officers were chosen, Samuel W. Reed, esq., of Darlington township, in a letter to Dr. Chandler, gives this history:

"DARLINGTON, SEPT. 2, 1870.

DR. T. J. CHANDLER, *Dear Sir:* I will have no part in present party difficulties. But, that I may be represented correctly before the County Convention I will say, in justice to all concerned, that in my conversation with Dr. Shurlock on the morning of May 28th last, it was I who first suggested to Shurlock the name of Cochran as Judge of the election. Shurlock acquiesced—expressed himself satisfied. I had spoken to Mr. Irwin to act as one of the Clerks, and Shurlock mentioned the name of J. C. Courtney for Clerk, and requested each to select them—being half-brothers—and Shurlock a candidate. Cochran was by election the Judge of Darlington township and borough elections. I afterwards nominated Cochran and Irwin, and Courtny was nominated by some other person. I know of no fraud or wrong intended in the nomination or perpetrated during the day, as far as your interests are concerned. Very Respect'ly
SAMUEL W. REED."

Learning that more votes were cast for him at Beaver Falls than had been returned, Dr. Chandler went to that place and found *twenty-seven* Republican voters there who had cast their ballots for him. Dr. C. was credited with only *nineteen* votes on the papers brought to Beaver on the day of the County Convention. That the *twenty-seven* so voted is apparent from the following certificate:

"We, the undersigned Republican voters of Beaver Falls, do hereby certify that we did cast our votes for T. J. Chandler for Assembly, at the late primary meeting on the 28th day of May, 1870.

1 James M. Fife	13 John C. George,
2 William Bruce,	14 T. M. Bracken,
3 St. Clair Gray.	15 A. C. Thorne.
4 W. Stewart,	16 John Lutton.
5 M. A. Anderson,	17 Andrew Smith,
6 Wm. Wilson,	18 D. F. Riesmeth,
7 John Sims,	19 George Welsh,
8 L. W. Morrel,	20 B. F. Parkinson,
9 John Elliott,	21 Wm. S. Wirt,
10 G. M'Creary,	23 John M. Cook,
11 James H. Fife	22 T. Noble.
12 John Hall.	

There are four names to the above paper which we have been requested not to *publish* on account of some private considerations, and we have therefore omitted them.

Immediately after these papers were laid before the county Committee, Gen. Thomas J. Power moved that a special committee, composed of friends of both the contestants, be appointed to investigate the case. His motion was discussed with much zeal *pro* and *con*, one side taking the ground that it was due to the Republicans of the county that all the facts touching the matter should be thoroughly sifted and brought to light; and the other side contending that "Chandler had no case, and at any rate it was too late." Gen. Power's motion was lost by a small majority, and no investigation was allowed.

We do not intend now to try to convince the majority of the committee that they did wrong in thus disposing of the matter. Coolness and a little reflection, we think, will show them that the honor of the party would have been maintained and its interests advanced, by giving all the facts in the case a thorough ventilation. They have chosen to do otherwise, but their decision in the matter will not change our course. We stated last week, in detail, what the charges against Dr. Shurlock were, and that until they were properly met and disproved he would not receive our support. We adhere to that determination still, and once more ask him and his personal friends to give these charges their immediate attention.

OUR old North Beaver playmate, Captain William McClelland, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, seems to be opposed to his party. He is represented to be a strong Fifteenth Amendment man, and served in the capacity of a Vice President at a Fifteenth Amendment ratification meeting held in New Castle a few months ago. His party is on the other side of that question. In a speech made last spring at Mt. Jackson at the reunion of Battery B, he took the strongest ground possible in favor of the payment of every dollar of indebtedness incurred in putting down the rebellion. The Democratic party in this district, though not avowed repudiationists, would much rather see the public debt wiped out in some other way than with coin or its equivalent. On the tariff question he is a rigid protectionist, and on this measure, too, he flies in the face of his party.

Should the Captain succeed in working his way into Congress, it will perplex his constituents no little for a while to know just how he is going to vote on subjects connected with those referred to above.

(For the Argus.)

SOME REASONS WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD CONTINUE IN POWER.

There are at present but two political parties of any prominence in this country. The Republicans are now in the ascendency in both branches of Congress, and I propose to give some reasons for maintaining this position.

In the first place it is important that Congress and the President should be in harmony. The evils resulting from the conflict of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government are too recent and deplorable as illustrated in the administration of Andrew Johnson to have been as yet entirely remedied or forgotten.

We have only to refer to the actions of the President during the last three years of his administration, stimulated and inflamed as they were by the Democratic party, to remind us of the imperative necessity of maintaining the Republican ascendency in Congress.

The acts of reconstruction must be faithfully enforced in order to secure continued peace and the just rights, civil and political, of all citizens, in every part of the country.

It is a matter of history, of the last five years, that the Democratic party fought the reconstruction measures of Congress at every stage of their progress from the beginning to the end.

No measure that was proposed by the Republicans in the Senate or House but what encountered the solid and persistent opposition and hostility of the Democrats; and now if the people of the country should permit them to gain the ascendency, would not their first and united efforts be to annul what has been done, so far as they might be able.

The people must not forget the bold opposition of the Democratic party to our great leading measures and principles. They know and must not ignore the fact that actual secession began under a most intensely Democratic administration.

They must remember that all the schemes for the destruction of the Government were perfected while Congress was Democratic, and Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan were Presidents of the United States, and no one will call in question their allegiance to their party.

If the Republican party had failed, and the Democratic party, with Breckenridge at its head, had been successful in the campaign in 1860, their secession would have been a different thing to-day from what it was. Lincoln assumed the duties of his great office, they would have been infinitely more dark and hopeless than they were.

From the beginning the sympathies of the Republican party without exception were on the side of the Union, and for the integrity of the nation during all the terrible conflict followed, the great heart of the Republican party never faltered in its fidelity to the Government.

From the commencement to the close of hostilities, thousands of Democrats and hundreds of their leaders in Congress and through the press virtually gave their sympathy, aid and comfort to the enemy.

Many of the leaders in that party went over to the enemy and took their places side by side with blood dyed rebels and traitors in civil life or in their armies.

We challenge them to point to a single Republican, to a man who voted for Lincoln and Hamlin, who deserterted his country and allied himself with her enemies. These are reasons that the people should consider well why the Democrats should not be permitted to gain the control of our political affairs.

During the progress of the war when Congress determined to make the District of Columbia—the very heart of the nation—the sanctuary of freedom, the whole Democratic party in and out of Congress, raised a shout of indignation and predicted ruin and bloodshed in the capital; and so they manifested their opposition and hostility to every measure that the Republicans deemed necessary for the salvation of the nation.

It was the Republican party that changed the civilization of our country by striking the shackles from four millions of human beings by one bold dash of the pen of the immortal Lincoln as he signed the Proclamation of Emancipation.

It was the Republican party who recognized the manhood of a large portion of our fellow citizens by putting arms in their hands and permitting them to aid in defending and preserving the Government that was for the future to spread its protecting arms over all classes of the people.

It was the Republican party that provided support and sustenance in the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau for a short time for the protection of the thousands of helpless and destitute, made so by no fault of their own, and they established and maintained it in spite of the most malignant opposition of the Democratic party.

It was the Republican party that declared to the world that all our people are, and ought to be equal before the law, and for this purpose they enacted the "civil rights bill," which placed every man, woman and child under the protection of our courts of law. This party also established the great principle of universal suffrage, by which every man who is bound by the laws may have a voice in making the same.

In short it was the Republican party that established those great principles that are to-day operative and effective in all parts of the country, that underlie and support the grand national edifice of civil, religious and political liberty.

When we look over the field of operations of the Republican party for the ten years that it has had political ascendency, and take a survey of what it has accomplished for the interests and happiness of humanity, and all in the face of the fiercest opposition, we are astonished at the results, and wonder that there should be any unwillingness to its continuance in power.

There are other and many reasons why the people should maintain this party.

At the accession of Gen. Grant to the Presidency there was an immense public debt resting upon the country for the payment of which the honor of the nation stands pledged; and no matter what politicians may do, the people of this nation will never sacrifice their honor upon the infamous altar of repudiation.

The Republican party then, with the co-operation of an honest and faithful President, determined that the debt should be paid, and in such a manner as to be the least burdensome to the people. Rigid economy and scrupulous honesty in the collection and disbursement of the revenue of the Government were made the inflexible rule of the Administration; and after eighteen months of active operations, the results are satisfactory beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

Out of a debt of $2,500,000,000, more than $150,000,000 have been already paid; sufficient we should suppose to silence the tongue of the repudiator and convince the people of the necessity of continuing in power the party which have guarded so well the best interests of the country.

While paying off this immense sum, the current expenses of the Government has been promptly met and a reduction of taxes to the amount of $75,000,000 per annum has been provided for.

We then confidently appeal to the people for their support, in the belief that power only should be given to that party who have determined to sustain the honor and reputation of the nation, and have demonstrated their ability to do it. Who have so cultivated and developed the resources of the country as to prove its capability to liquidate its whole debt within a period of nineteen years without being either burdened or oppressed.

The Republican part yhas passed just and liberal pension laws for the benefit of the thousands of invalids, widows, and orphans made so by the rebellion which was the legitimate result of the teachings of the Democratic party.

It is most proper that every soldier and every friend of the widows and orphans of our soldiers who gave their lives to their country, in order to insure their reception of this bounty, should strive for a continued rule of their friends who have so generously provided for their needs and their interests.

And now with all these and many other powerful reasons for supporting the Republicans for Congress at the coming elections, there should be the utmost harmony in every district, and no private or personal interest, or considerations should for a moment jeopardize the success of the regular nominees of the party.

Let union, entirety and success be the watchword from this time until the result is assured beyond a doubt. Q

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR GEARY — REGISTRY OF COLORED VOTERS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBUG, PA., Aug. 27, '1870.

To the County Commissioners and Sheriff of the County of

WHEREAS, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

AND WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled, "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States of this Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a pre-requisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to cities an opportunity to perform such pre-requisites, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such pre-requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of VI. article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*

AND WHEREAS, The legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

"Sec. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

AND WHEREAS, It is my constitutional and official duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registors of voters have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

Now therefore, in consideration of the premises, the County Commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several Assessors and Register of voters thereof to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendments and laws; and the Sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his Election Proclamation for the ensuing elections the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election of officers, and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein may be secured to all citizens to this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

JOHN W. GEARY.

A $150,000 ROBBERY.

The Methodist Book Concern in New York Robbed of $150,000.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Yesterday morning it was discovered that the great safes in the rooms of the Board of Missions, of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, had been robbed, and property to the amount $150,000 carried away. On entering the room in the morning a scene of confusion presented itself.—The floor was thickly strewn with papers, large leather wallets and bill books, and here and there a tin box forced open and emptied of its contents. Among the many papers thrown about the room were found to be a large number of registered United States bonds. No clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the robbery seemed to present itself to any of the reverend secretaries. On examination the safes were found to be emptied of every thing of negotiable value, including a service of silver plate belonging to Rev. Mr. Depew, and other articles of silver ware, the property of clergymen who had used the facilities offered by the two large safes as a sort of safe deposit.—Some wallets contained the savings of a lifetime of frugality and economy by humble parish preachers, and others and larger ones were well filled with the surplus accumulations of fortunate and fashionable prelates. Such of the bonds as were registered were quietly thrown on the floor, and those which were payable to bearer were invariably removed. The largest single loser is one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Board, who was robbed of $15,000. It seems very strange to a casual observer that the robbery should have been successfully performed by any one not acquainted with the arrangements and familiar with the places. There are two night watchmen outside of the building and one on the inside, and the only persons having rooms on the floor with the exception of an artist and one other person are churchmen connected with some of the many Methodist Concerns.—The money of the society was deposited in different places, and that of the Book Concern was in a safe in another room from the others. It is supposed that the robbers knew of them, and that it has swept away the savings of the best part of their lives. The officials of the Book Concern are very reticent, and stated to the reporter yesterday that they do not choose to disclose anything in regard to the affair for publication at the present time, and that they had been advised by detectives to withhold all information for some days. They also demanded the suppression of the above statement as there is some reason to suspect that if the robbery was not perpetrated by parties in the employ of the Book Concern, it was accomplished at least by expert burglars, as they were shrewd enough not to appropriate any of the registered United States bonds.

A rather strange circumstance of the depredation is that the safes were in no wise injured, but opened with keys, and, as they were fitted with combination locks, to open them the thieves must have obtained combinations or characters. The safes were of Mavin's make and were considered fist class of their kind.

A robbery of the Methodist Book Concern was effected on Tuesday evening by burglars, who entered the building by mean of false keys, and after an unsuccessful attempt on the safe of the Book Concern, containing usually $200,000 Indotes, bonds and silver, succeeded i opening a small safe, from which they obtained about $300 cash and bods amounting to $15,000 of the Jersy City war loan, which were the property of J. C. Durbin, of Jerseylity. The Methodist officials decline any assistance from the police officers or detectives in ferreting out the thieves.

THE WAR.

LATER NEWS!

GREAT BATTLES AROUND SEDAN.

Surrender of Mcmahon and Napoleon.

LONDON, September 3.—A dispatch from Sedan via Raillon, September 2d, midnight, says the die is cast so far as McMahon's army and fortunes of the empire are concerned. All is over with France. I have already telegraphed brief facts of the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, each day's fighting being terrific. The results at the close of Tuesday were favorable to the French. Thursday at daylight showed the French forces reinforced and occupying a strong elevated position from Boziller extending down the railroad to Douzy, and thence to Nancy in the line of the Monzon Railroad. At five o'clock the Prussians recommenced the battle, making a simultaneous attack on the French front and left flank. The fighting at first was confined to the artillery, both armies firing incessantly, the French evident having a weaker force of guns than the Prussians. At noon a fierce attack was made by the Prussian infiry at Douzy, with the object of weakening the French centre, but her tremendous fighting, the Prussi fell back. A pause seemed to take place at one o'clock, the firing by less incessant but it was only a pride of a yet fiercer assault. At two o'clock a simultaneous movement as made along the whole Prussianre, the infantry charging on the Frh guns.

At three o'clock French lines, which had previly stood firm, wavered, and immately thereafter broke. The battle then became a route. McMahon is sorted seriously wounded. The ro now present a terrible aspect. French left everything, flying every direction and throwing awa eir arms. The Prussians pressed ard, bent upon cutting off their ret toward Belgium. The Prus troops used their bayonet with terrible effect. Night closed on Sedan, the result, leaving the Prians gathering in large numbers and Sedan. The Emperor remains Sedan throughout the battle.

At half past two o'clock a message was sent to the Emperor at his headquarters, advising him to fly to Belgium, but he was too ill to undertake the journey.

This morning the Prussians prepared to attack Sedan, which was not in a condition to resist. At twelve o'clock a party of officers, headed by General Wimpfen, left Sedan, bearing a flag of truce. It was received by the advanced guard and conducted to the Prussian headquarters, whence the General formally surrendered the French army and fortress to King William. The French party also bore a letter from the Emperor to King William, stating that he desired to surrender himself, not having any command. The formal capitulation took place at half past one o'clock. It is said the Emperor will be sent under a strong escort to Magdeburg, but his destination is a secret. A large number of French escaped into Belgium.

BERLIN, September 3.—King William telegraphs the following dispatch to the Queen and the War Minister:

Sedan, September 3.—The capitulation has been concluded with General Wimpfen, who commanded instead of McMahon, who is wounded.

The Emperor duly surrendered himself to me, as he had no command. He left everything to the Regency at Paris.

I shall appoint Napoleon's place of residence after the interview at the rendezvous, which takes place immediately.

What a course events have assumed by God's guidance!

(Signed) WILLIAM.

A dispatch from Berlin to day says: The rejoicings over the reception of the glorious news from Sedan baffles all description. It was known at eight o'clock in the morning. The whole population poured into the streets and rushed to the palace of the Queen. In a few minutes the Queen was out on the balcony, dressed in a plain morning wrapper, and weeping with joy as she received the deafening cheers of the multitude. Hundreds of women went down on their knees, with streaming eyes thanking God for the apparent approach of the close of the terrible war. Schools were closed and processions of children formed in all quarters. Many climbed the statue of Frederick the Great, crowning it with wreaths and flags. An impromptu procession of citizens was gotten up, which marched thro' the streets with banners and music. There is a general belief that France will abandon further resistance. All financial circles share in the exultation, which is shown by the buoyancy of the markets. The people gladly welcome peace on the most generous terms consistent with perfect security against future wars.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, August, 30, 1870.

The Republican conferees from Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, comprising the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, assembled at the Monongahela House at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the Forty-second Congress.

Conferees present: Greene—Dr. S. Culver, Messrs. John Gwynn, Joseph S. Hertig. Washington — Messrs. Colin M. Reed, W. S. Moore, W. S. White. Beaver—Col. D. R. Davidson, Messrs. Wm. Orr, John F. Dravo, Lawrence—Messrs. James F. Scott, F. M. Hoover, J. W. Bain.

Conference organized by calling Mr. James F. Scott, of Lawrence to the chair, and selecting John F. Dravo, of Beaver, Secretary.

On motion, Hon. J. B Donley, of Greene, and Michael Weyand, of Beaver, were put in nomination. The vote was taken and resulted as follows: J. B. Donly, 9; Mr. Weyand, 3. Mr. Donley having a majority of the votes cast, was declared nominated.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous, which time the nation of Mr. Donley ley was made unanimous.

On motion, a committee of four consisting of Messrs. Reed, Orr, Gwynn and Hoover were appointed to inform Mr. Donley of his nomination, and request Messrs. Weyand and Donley to address the Conference.

The honorable gentleman made their appearance, and after short addresses to the Conference on motion adjourned.

JAMES F. SCOTT, President.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground adjoining the village of Black Hawk, Beaver Co., Pa., containing five acres, on which is erected a new frame building containing 4 rooms. There is never failing spring of water on the premises; also, a number of fruit trees.
sept1tf N. J McCORMICK.

BARGAINS!!

Ladies Satchels selling 35 cents, $1 00 and $1.40

Just received from our importers and manufacturers a large stock of

NOTIONS,

FANCY BASKETS,

CHINA and BOHEMIAN WARE,

HOBBY HORSES, WAGONS, WAX DOLLS, &c. &c.

Call and Examine our Goods.

O'Leary & Singleton's,
148 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
apr13;1] ch'gd june, sept.

SAXON GREEN,
Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface.
Sold by all Dealers in
PAINTS.
J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers.
sept7;4w 122 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York. [sept7;4w

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING.—A wonderful book; it shows how either sex can fascinate any one they wish, instantly. All possess this power. It teaches how to get rich, Alchemy, Sorceries, Incantations, Demonology, Magic, Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Marriage Guide, and a thousand wonders. Mailed for 25 cents. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, South 7th street Philadelphia, Pa. sept7;4w

PRICE REDUCED.
The best in the Country.
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
$3 PER ANNUM.
ONE MONTH FREE ON TRIAL.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York. sept7;4w

WANTED—Lands in Pennsylvania, for cash and good stocks. TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third St. Philadelphia. 4w

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED!—I own an interest in one of the best Silver Mines of the day, developing, &c. near Georgetown, Col.—Can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one. Best of references given. I wish to sell one-half of it *very cheap for cash.* Address my Att'ys, TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third Street, Philadelphia, 4w

$100 000 IN SIX MONTHS CAN BE MADE by a shrewd and reliable man in a sure, safe business. An investment of $25 will return a clear profit of $475. For Particulars call on or address the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., No. 85 Nassau street, New York. 4w

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A New Book of 128 pages. Price 30 cts. by mail. AMERICAN NEWS CO., New York. 4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William Ferguson, deceased, late of Greene township, Beaver county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required that immediate payment is required; all persons having claims against the same will present the duly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL E. FERGUSON,
Administrator.
*aug31;6w.]

INVENTORS ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 458 Ninth street, Washington, D. C., for advice, terms, and references. aug10;6w

New Advertisements.

HENRY LAPP,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE.
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,
OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Brighton St. above Plow Factory,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly. aug31;tf

Dissolution.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of "M. Miller & Co." has this day been dissolved by mutual consent—T. Averil Pendleton retiring.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. MILLER.
W. DOLBY.
C. AVERILL PENDLETON.

The business will be continued under same firm name, by M. M. MILLER.
aug24 1870. W. DOLBY.

In retiring from the above firm I would most heartily recommend for the remaining partners the patronage of all my friends and the public
T. AVERILL PENDLETON.
aug31;5w

New Millinery Establishment
IN ROCHESTER.

MRS. S. T. NEAL

Would inform the public of Rochester and vicinity that she has just opened a

NEW MILLINERY STORE
ON
BRIGHTON STREET,
A short distance above Cross' store,
ROCHESTER, PA.

DRESS - MAKING
AND
MILLINERY

In all its branches. Childrens' clothing, Shirts, &c., made to order; work to be refiled on. A call solicited.

MRS. S. T. NEAL.
my23;6ml.

BEAVER
DRUG STORE,
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines,
AND ALL THE OFFICINAL
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's

Strictly Pure White Lead
At Manufacturers' Prices.

Agents for the Chemical Paints, one hundred colors.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night. [aug31;cbd

Bargains in Clothing!

Great Closing - Out Sale!
Of Summer Goods!!
—AT—
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Mohair Dress Goods at	20 cts	per yd.	
Unbleached muslin	" 8	"	"
Heavy	" 10	"	"
Splendid bleached do	10	"	"
Comfort Calico,	6	"	"
Dress do	10	"	"
Ladies' Hose,	10 cts a	pair.	
Gents' Socks,	8½	do	
Gents Summer suits, from	$3½@$9.		

All Other Goods at Correspondingly Low Prices.

Call early, if you want to secure real BARGAINS AT
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
All Shades in Buttons and Cheapness.
June20chd.

The Cheapest Paper in the World.
30 CENTS!
The Weekly Patriot.
CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS of matter, Political, Literary, Agricultural, Current News, &c., from the First of September 1870, until the First of January 1871, for Fifty Cents to single subscribers, $1.50 to clubs of ten; $3.00 to clubs of twenty, and $20.00 to clubs of one hundred (to one address), cash in advance. Address
B. F. MEYERS & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors, Harrisburg, Pa.
aug10;4w

GUNSMITHING.—The undersigned has opened a gunsmithing establishment in Rochester, on the hill, where he will make and repair guns, pistols, &c. SEAGMOND KROTZ.
aug17;1mo

Professors Buchanan & Dowe of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Dowe, University; or address, No. 614 Pine Street, Philada.

CANCERS.
TUMOURS.
ULCERS.
aug17;1y

Allen's Potato Digger.

WILL DIG MORE POTATOES THAN
Can be Lifted by
THREE MEN IN THE USUAL WAY

Over One Hundred Sold Last Season by us. ALL WARRANTED.

Only one returned. Sent on receipt of fifteen dollars. W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen'l Agency for the West. [aug10;2m

The Cheapest Paper in the World.
Only $2.00 per Year.
THE WEEKLY PATRIOT.
CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS of matter, Political, Literary, Agricultural, Current News, &c., from the First of September 1870, until the First of January 1871, for Fifty Cents to single subscribers, $1.50 to clubs of ten; $3.00 to clubs of twenty, and $20.00 to clubs of one hundred (to one address), cash in advance. Address
B. F. MEYERS & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors, Harrisburg, Pa.
aug10;4w

GUNSMITHING.—The undersigned has opened a gunsmithing establishment in Rochester, on the hill, where he will make and repair guns, pistols

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Sept. 7, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Auditors' notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending September 3rd 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Aug. 28	70 deg.	83 deg.	70 deg.
" 29	76 deg.	75 deg.	71 deg.
" 30	62 deg.	73 deg.	63 deg.
" 31	59 deg.	75 deg.	66 deg.
Sept. 1	59 deg.	79 deg	70 deg.
" 2	60 deg.	80 deg.	74 deg.
" 3	64 deg.	70 deg.	65 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 3.14; Mail, 5.42 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.48 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls accom. 6.50 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.05 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 9.34 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp 8.55 p. m; New Castle accom 4 30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m; Beaver Falls accom 7.30

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

New Ads.—Dauchy & Co.

New Ads.—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

Fancy Goods—O'Leary and Singleton.

For Sale—N. J. McCormick.

Special Notice—T. O. Morgan.

Special Notices.—S. & J. Snellenburg.

Special Notice—Spoyerer & Sons.

Special Notice—Inter-State Fair.

Notice—R. T. Taylor.

Agricultural Notice—H. R. Moore.

Dramatic Exhibition—Committee.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Wm. Lapp, Rochester,	$2 00
Robert Ramsey, Kendall,	2 00
Mr. McCullough, Beaver,	2 00
James McElduff, Brighton tp.,	2 00
L. J. Berry, Baden,	2 00
John B. Potter, Water Cure,	2 00
S. Stone, New Brighton,	2 00
John Rising, Industry,	1 00
James Caldwell, North Sewickley,	2 00
J. P. & T. J. Bradshaw, Darlington,	2 00
David Reid, Seventy-Six,	2 00
Rev. S. C. Reid, Irishtown, Pa.,	1 00
Mrs. A. Irons, Portersville, Pa.,	1 00

We call attention to the advertisement of the New York *Observer* in another column. It is sent free on trial to all applicants one month.

THE Home Shuttle sewing machine, only $37. Call on the agent, J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, and see them. 3w.

THE Home Shuttle sewing machine, the best sewing machine sold under $60, J. Linnenbrink agent. Rochester. 3w

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [jo22tf

COME and see I. Hanauer's beautiful sash Ribbon at only $1.00 and $1.25 per yard, in Bridgewater, Pa. aug24:3w

Dry Goods.

To Wholesale buyers—We have now in store a very large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods which we have just bought for cash in the Eastern cities and to which we invite your attention.

Our stock of Dress Goods especially, is very complete.

N. B. We will cut any of our goods for you at any desired lengths at the piece price.

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,
successors to J. W. Barker & Co.,
70 Market street, between
3d & 4th Avenues,
Allen Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE most fashionable Clothing Emporium in the county, S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

GOING TO MOVE.—J. H. Bence, third street, Beaver, will early in the fall move his stock of Goods into Colonel Quay's recently fitted up store room, but before moving will at his present place of business offer his entire fine stock of Dry Goods, Millinery, Trimmings, &c., regardless of cost prices. This is an elegant chance for those wanting to buy cheap.

All persons having orders or claims on the Building Committee of the M. E. Church of this place are requested to present the same Saturday of this week to the Treasurer, R. T. TAYLOR.

The next meeting of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held at the Sheriff's office on Saturday, September 17th 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m.

H. R. MOORE, *Sec'y.*

150 barrel Canton City and Newereck Flour, a large lot of Nails and Timothy Seed, received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

On the Muscle.—By grape vine telegraph we hear of a battle having been fought in Hookstown a few days ago. The wounded have been cared for. No dead reported. Peace again reigns in that vicinity.

New Barber Shop.—Mr. John Williams, who is known everywhere as one of the best barbers in this vicinity, has opened a new barber shop on Water street Bridgewater, where he will be happy to have his old friends call and see him, and before leaving try one of his new Prussian—Franco—Turco" shaves.

In Limbo.—Two lads of this place who had been raiding on Mr. Wm. Taylor's vineyard a day or two before, were tried on last Thursday morning, and taken before Justice Imbrie, and in default of bail, were sent to Sheriff Graeblng's boarding house. Boys, it don't pay to steal.

Wm. Townsend, Esq., who with his family has been visiting in Europe for the past two years, returned to his home in this place one day last week. The Cornet Band, (Charles Winter, leader,) played strains of greeting at his residence on Saturday evening last.—*Beaver Valley Herald.*

Serious Accident.—A few days ago Mr. James Eaton, of Moon township, was digging in a bank, when it caved in on him, breaking his collar bone, besides causing severe internal injuries. Dr. McNutt, of this place, was sent for, who reduced the fracture. The patient is seriously hurt is in a fair way for recovery.

MR. T. O. MORGAN, Bridgewater, having obtained license to sell Liquors, Wines, &c., by the quart or upward, is now selling at his store in Bridgewater, both new and a very superior article of Westmoreland county *old* Rye Whiskies. Physicians who may use it in their practices for convalescents, or in low types of fever, can rely on getting an article on which they can depend, both for purity and strength of proof.

A Melancholy Event.—Our readers will be distressed to learn that Mrs. M'Clure, wife of Hon. A. K. M'Clure, was taken to Kirkbride's Insane Asylum, Philadelphia, on Monday, the 22d inst., in a deplorable condition of insanity. For some months past she manifested alarming indications of disordered intelligence. Indeed, six years ago she gave such unmistakeable evidences of mental derangement, that a consultation of medical and other friends was held, as to the propriety of placing her under hospital treatment.

This sad event will bring sorrow to our community, where Mrs. M'C. is highly esteemed for her many social and personal virtues. She was endowed with high natural powers of intellect, which she cultivated carefully; was always foremost in promoting movements for the general good, was charitable to a proverb, and benevolent and beneficient to a degree that makes her name cherished by the indigent wherever she has resided.

It is thought that judicious management of her case, which she is sure to receive from the very eminent physician in whose care she is placed, will restore her to perfect sanity and health.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

WILL REMOVE.—J. H. Bence's dry goods and millonery establishment will remove in the early part of September to Colonel Quay's Building, 3rd st. Beaver, with a fine new stock of dry goods, millinery, furs, &c. aug17;tf

CHEAPEST and best Clothing House in the county, S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

It will be seen from the following locals, clipped from the *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* and *Evening Chronicle* that the INTER-STATE FAIR at Pittsburgh, commencing Sept. 12th, and continuing five days, promises to be one of unusual interest and immense success. It should be visited by all persons who can possibly spare the the time.

"INTER-STATE FAIR.—The importance of this Industrial and Agricultural Fair is just beginning to be fully understood. It has already reached a mammoth growth, and promises to excel any former enterprise of the kind ever located in Western Pennsylvania. It is not the ordinary County Fair, nor even a State Fair, but reaching far beyond both in the scope of its influence, it has become, as its name well imports, a Fair between States, not only inviting but receiving exhibitors from the far East and West. Entries are being made from New York city, Philadelphia, Wheeling, Columbus, Salem, St. Louis, Chicago, and from various localities in many sections of this State.

As a preliminary to the location of this Fair, the citizens of Pittsburgh, principally merchants, manufacturers and business men, contributed about $3,000. The greater portion, if not all of this fund, will be expended in the preparation of the grounds. A floral department, a cruciform structure, is now nearly completed, being 130 feet by 30 feet in each line of the cross. The Art Repository is 130 feet by 50 wide. Other shading to the extent of about 500 feet in length is being renovated and refitted with tables, and beside all these there are numerous stalls for horses and cattle and pens for sheep and swine. With all these accommodations for exhibitors the managers are fearful that they will be required to erect more shedding.

The citizens, who made this large local subscription, are being agreeably surprised by the unexpected generosity of the Managers, who have determined to present each contributor, who subscribed $10 or upwards, with a family ticket. The price of these tickets are $5. They are good for all days of the Fair, and will admit the holder, his family and carriage at all times, bona fides visiting the fair, with their families, would do well to purchase one of these tickets. They would not then be subjected to the annoyance of a jostling crowd at the gates in the frequent struggles to be first served. They can be had at the Secretary's office, No. 10 Sixth street, also, season tickets admitting one person can be had for $2.50.

F. D. Sower, Esq., the Superintendent in charge of the grounds arrived yesterday, and will be found at the grounds ready and willing to assign space to exhibitors, as soon as their entries are made at the Secretary's office.

It is proposed to inaugurate the fair on Tuesday the 13th inst. Gov. Geary will most likely be present. He informs the Secretary that he will do so if he possibly can, and his reply as to a certainty will be given in a few days. An invitations extended to Gov. Hoffman of New York, Gov. Hays of Ohio, and Gov. Stevenson of West Virginia, to be present and participate in the inauguration ceremonies. All the officers of the Courts, the city Governments of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the Military, Order of Red Men, the Fire Departments, Masonic Fraternity, the Odd Fellows, and other orders will have a military admittance extended to them to participate in the inauguration,

The Beaver County Agricultural society has already entered the Estate exhibitors in class 15, formed especially for collections by county agricultural societies. The Allegheny county society will also compete with this class. The Lawrence County Horticultural society, the Washington County and Experimental Farm are all making inquiries, and considering the propriety of becoming exhibitors. The Eastern Experimental Farm informs the Secretary that it will exhibit about forty specimens of wheat and other specimens of seeds in class 13. Class 15 especially invites collections of agricultural products by showing five specimens of the same kind—the growth of five different farmers. A few collections of this character, embracing wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes and fruits, by two or three different counties, will certainly create a most commendable and interesting exhibition of agricultural products. The formation of this class is a new feature, and deserves the eminent success it is likely to receive.

Parents and Guardians will bear in mind that the Beaver Seminary and Institute opens its Fall Session on Tuesday of next week, Sept. 13th, and that it is desirable that they be prepared to enter their children or wards as promptly as possible. This is a vigorous, thoroughly organized, well established institution, and having been under one management for many years it has established for itself an enviable reputation. Do not fail to call upon or send to Prof. Taylor for information.

The Soldiers' Orphan School.—The orphans will return to their respective schools, Thursday, September first. The Phillipsburg school will open with an increased number of orphans, and some new teachers. Mr. Thompson, who has had charge of the school room, retires; and an another competent and experienced teacher takes his place. The examination of this school, at the close of the year, by the State officers, showed the most encouraging progress in education, industry and deportment. We visited this school and found the buildings, furniture and all the appurtenances equal to our first class boarding schools. In working up these schools to their present condition, on the limited appropriation for each child, made by the State, the Superintendent and the Principals deserve great credit. Professor W. G. Taylor is a man of large means, and spares neither money, labor nor time in making this school second to none in the State; it is his life work.

The physical condition of the children in this school is most remarkable. The children soon become healthy after receiving, and they have never had a serious accident or sickness and not a single death in four and a half years, out of three hundred and fifty children.

It will richly repay a visit to go and examine the buildings, &c., and eat with the children. Professor Taylor is cheerful in receiving visitors and showing them all round, and giving them all information and most cordial in asking you to eat. Persons need to see in order to appreciate this great work.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Philomathic Circle.—The Philomathic Circle, assisted by L. Irvine McCaffrey, pianist of Allegheny city, will give a grand dramatic and musical entertainment, at Powers' Hall, Rochester, on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, for the benefit of SS. Peter's and Paul's Church. The programme will consist of Gems from the Operas; Recitations; a Scene from the "Irish Lion;" and the beautiful romantic drama entitled "The Miser."

Highwaymen in the Far West.—A passenger on Wells, Fargo & Co's. coach, writes from Corinne, Utah, to the Helena *Herald*, under date of August 6th: The Lieutenant Hamilton here referred to is a son of Capt. G. W. Hamilton of Beaver. He belongs to the 2d U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ellis, and was on his way home on a leave of absence when the robbery referred to took place. The writer says: "Reaching Pleasant Valley about 9 p. m., Thursday, I saw indications of some anxiety on the part of the driver and guard, both of whom were armed with shot guns and revolvers. We passed the first station south of Pleasant Valley safely, but it was between this and the next that we expected the fun. Lieutenant Hamilton, of Fort Ellis, was with me, and the three Chinamen. I only had one weapon of defence. We were all now watchful, and as the coach ascended from the bed of Dry creek—this is what caught our ears: Click, click, click, Halt, and like an apparition the Road Agents sprang from the rocks, a few feet from the coach. One drew his Henry rifle on the leaders, the next on the driver, and the third paid his compliments to the Lieutenant and myself, by placing the muzzle of his needle gun in rather close proximity to our ears, and as the driver pithily remarked, "the muzzles of them rifles appeared as large as a nine inch stove pipe!" I instantly siezed my 'navy'—but a touch of caution from Hamilton advised patience. Not knowing what the issue of the affair might be, I concealed my money in the cushion of my seat, cutting a hole in the leather; my companion had previously placed his in the band of his drawers. The Chinamen had by this time awoke and began their gibberish. I silenced them and then noted the progress of affairs outside. The driver put on the brake the moment they challenged him. He asked what they wanted.

"The treasure boxes," said they.

"All right," said the driver, "here they are," and threw out the light one, (from Virginia City, I believe.)

"You have another of these fish?" said the leader.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Throw it out," was the command.

This was done, and stepping aside he picked up an axe and began chopping the light one open. It took him full fifteen minutes, and hard work at that. He emptied its contents.

"There's nothing in that box," said he evidently much enraged.

He next attacked the Helena box which contained about six thousand dollars, I believe. He remarked to the driver during the progress of opening the box that he was sorry to detain so long, but it could not be helped; that such things would occur in the best regulated families!"

"Are there any passengers aboard?" he said, when he got through with the boxes.

"Yes," said the driver, "three Chinamen and two white men."

"Get out John," in a voice that could not be mistaken. We told the boys to get out. They were very unwilling to go, but they finally turned out. The leader held his rifle to their heads and demanded their money. With many protestations of poverty they said they had none—one said "two dollars, bap allee, no more." They would not be satisfied, but with fearful imprecations they told them they would shoot them where they stood if they did not disgorge. One by one he stripped off their tunics and boots and took what they had. The third and last, who had the largest amount of money ($3,700), strung around his neck or in a belt, he handled very roughly.

He took his knife, about twelve inches long, and ripped shirt, vest and coat from top to bottom, and the gold fell out with a heavy thud to the ground. Having finished they ordered them into the coach and told the driver to go on, much to our relief, indeed, for I fully expected that we would be next—we cannot explain their partiality in our favor, but think that they were afraid to attempt to force us out.'

I could have easily killed two of them, but it would have been at the expense of the life of one of the men on the box, an issue that I did not like to force. The blind curtains being down none of them could observe our movements—hence I had the "drop" on any one of them except the man who covered the driver, who was a little too far. Thus ended my experience with the Road Agents of Montana, of whom I have heard and read so much."

WOOSTER, O., August 29, 1870.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio for the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company. The incorporators reside in the cities of Canton, Wooster and Tiffin, and the towns of Ashland, Plymouth, Napoleon and Bryan. The proposed route commences at the State line, between Ohio and Pennsylvania, in Middleton township, Columbiana county, and runs across the State to the Indiana line in Williams county, making Canton and Wooster points. Its capital stock is three millions of dollars. Books are ordered to be opened on the whole line on the 30th day of September, 1870. A company to continue that road is being organized in the State of Indiana, to cross that State, passing through Lagrange, Goshen and Laporte to Chicago.

LOUDONVILLE, O., September 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railway met here this evening, and completed the permanent organization by electing L. L. Hunt, of Kenton, President, and F. S. Bell, of Bellevillo, Secretary and Treasurer. The proposed route is from Pittsburgh to the State line of Ohio, thence by way of New Lisbon down the line of the Sandy and Beaver canal to Hanoverton, through the counties of Tuscarawas, Carroll, Wayne and Holmes; through Loudonville, Bellevillo, Mt. Gilead, Marion, Kenton and Celina. The Chicago connection of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Road touches the following points: Bluffton, Huntington, Rochester, Knox, and Valparaiso, Ind. The organization is complete along the entire line, and a great deal of feeling is manifested, all working hard.

We clip the above dispatches from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of last Friday. If the writer is correct as to the route through Ohio, we risk little, we think, in saying that the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago road will pass down the South side of the Ohio, cross at Beaver, and thence to the State line *via* of the Brady's run, or Two mile run route. With either of those two routes through our county we will be satisfied. Now let the people of our county take hold of the movement with a will, and neither be churlish about the right of way, nor slow in taking stock when solicited to do so.

THE Iron City College is doubtless the leading Commercial School in this country; and such is the peculiar excellence of its course of study and business training, that it is patronized by students from all parts of the Union.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

☞ Pimples on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood are cured by Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For Bronchitis, Laryngitis and all severe and lingering coughs nothing equals it. It cleanses, purifies and strengthens the system. As an anti-billious or liver medicine and to relieve palpitation or irregular action of the heart it works wonders. Sold by all druggists.

Governors, Judges and Senators use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

ELECTRICITY AS A MEDICINE.—The question is often asked, For what diseases is Electricty adapted? In reply we would say for all diseases, no matter of what name or nature. However the method of treating by electricity is more especially adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and diseases peculiar to females, as Leucorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Ovarian Enlargement, Chlorosis, (or suppressed menses) of every grade, general debility, &c. The following general diseases are readily cured by this treatment, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Catarrh and diseases of the ear and eye of every kind. Also every variety of paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, Hydrocele, Piles and private diseases. I would respectfully solicit a call from the afflicted. I will also administer the electric treatment on prescriptions of other Physicians. Giving reference to any wishing it to persons near who have been treated by me. Dr. J. S. WINANS,
Corner Diamond and Bridge street, Rochester, Pa. (sept7;3t.

Lawrence County Items.

—We know of a poor family in this city, consisting of a mother and several children; (the father being absent; which was sold out of house and home, this week, on what is vulgarly known as a "shirt tail note." This may be just but it seems pretty rough on a helpless family. The neighbors manifested their disapproval by groans and hisses.

—The old story, a traveler last week at Wampum station, this county, tried to get on the cars while in motion. His foot caught on a trunk which was standing on the platform, throwing him between the train and platform. A hole under the front edge of the platform allowed him to roll under, and his life was thus spared. We note the above as a warning.—*Lawrence Journal.*

—The Democrats of this county held their nominating convention on Monday last. The following ticket was placed in the field.

Congress—Wm. McClelland, of North Beaver.

Assembly—Geo. Gibson, of Shenango.

Sheriff—Jas. A. Fleming, of Wayne.

Register & Recorder—G. W. Mershimer, of Slipperyrock.

Commissioner—Wm. Glass, of Scott.

Coroner—Dr. H. E Zimmerman, of North Beaver.

Auditor—W. D. Byers and Dawson Newell, of Pulaski.

Jury Commissioner—A. B. Allen, of New Castle.

It is a singular ticket, and looks like throwing up the sponge in the Congress fight. If they had any hope of electing McClellan, as some of them have pretended, they would certainly have nominated a ticket with some strength to it to help him along. We shall have more to say about it.—*Courant.*

—Mr. John Moore, a highly respected and beloved citizen of New Castle, died of death morning last. He had been ill some time, and for three weeks unable to be out. The physicians in attendance held a post mortem examination which revealed the fact that his death was the result of a cancer in his stomach. It was supposed he had the consumption. His remains were buried with Masonic honors.

—The Beaver Baptist Association met in this city on Thursday last, and continued in session till Saturday. The association was well attended throughout, and the proceedings pleasant and interesting. On account of being crowded for space we cannot publish them. On Sabbath the pulpits of the different churches of the city were filled by the Baptist brethren.—*Gazette & Democrat.*

A very large number of the friends and neighbors of Wm. Davidson, Jr., of Beaver Falls, son of Wm. Davidson, esq., of Bridgewater, attended his remains to the cemetery in Beaver on last Sabbath. His death occurred on last Friday. He belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, a large number of whom participated in the funeral ceremonies. Mr. D. was an active business man, and was highly esteemed for his many good qualities.

S. & J. Snellenburg keep the best cutter, and will give you a neater fit than any other merchant tailor. Call and see them. Broadway: New Brighton.

No. 9—A distinguished Printer, Philosopher and Patriot.—We had 56 distinguished men, some farmers, some mechanics, artists, and of the learned professions, who signed the declaration of '76, but many who had not that privilege deserved and received distinguishing honors of their country, and their record is immortal.

Nine persons from this State affixed their signatures to that document, among whom was the founder of the fourth newspaper established in this country; but only to think that there are now over 5,000 papers in the United States, and that there are persons still living who have seen *Benjamin Franklin.* And every boy in our land who can fly a kite ought to know all about him, and they will find a full history of him, his maxims, his way to wealth, his electrical discovories, and his political career, in a new and revised edition of Chambers information for the people; a popular Encyclopedia, vol III. pp. 223-30. Although he has been styled the lightning tamer, that animal, or element has broke loose it would seem, according to recent melancholy freaks, and we much need at this time another Philosopher to give the people information upon the subject of Electricity, of which so little is yet known.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 17th of January, 1706. After spending a few years in a public school in that town he was bound to his elder brother, who was a printer and publisher of a newspaper. He soon became more distinguished than his master, when he was only about 17 years old. At this age his mind was wonderfully mature, for many pieces written by him were attributed to the first men of the period. In order to improve himself he read every book of merit he could procure, and particularly translations of the classics, from which he derived much instruction. After leaving his brother he journeyed to New York, and from thence to Philadelphia, where he became acquainted with several literary and scientific gentlemen, particularly the Governor of Pennsylvania, by whose opinions and offers of assistance he was induced to sail for England. In the latter place he worked sometime as a printer, but not receiving the promised assistance he returned to Philadelphia in 1732; where he issued his first publication, "Poor Richard's Almanac," which became very popular, and shortly after added to his labors a newspaper. In 1736 he was appointed clerk of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and the next year postmaster, by means of which he acquired a fund of statistical information, which was of inestimable value to him in the discharge of the high duties to which he was afterward called. The Indians on the frontier becoming dangerous Franklin succeeded, though it was a difficult task, in persuading the citizens of Pennsylvania to arm and discipline a military force for self defence.

In 1741 he commenced a popular magazine, which, though well supported, was given up, as it interfered with his other duties. At this time, through his influence, an insurance office and a philosophical society were established. He was next appointed agent for the Colonies in England, where he continued as long as he had the slightest prospect of being useful. In 1775 he returned to his native land, and was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, where his counsels were of great service in that perilous period. He was in Congress in 1776, and affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence, shortly after which he was sent to France as a commissioner to induce that Government to join us in the Revolutionary conflict. In this country he was popular with both the literati and the nobles, and soon affixed his name to a treaty of alliance with France; and afterwards to treaties of friendship and commerce with other powerful nations of Europe. In 1785 he returned to Philadelphia, and his arrival caused a general rejoicing. His only wish now was for retirement, but this he was not permitted to enjoy, for he was elected President of Pennsylvania, and continued in office for 3 years. On the 17th of April, 1790, Franklin died, in the 84th year of his age.

On his death Congress ordered a general mourning throughout the United States, and in Paris orations were delivered in honor of the departed patriot and philosopher.

"A mind so various that it seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

J. K. M.

ARE you to be married? Call on S. & J. Snellenburg and have them make your wedding suit, Broadway, New Brighton.

A FEW ERRORS NOTICED.
No. 3.

Miscalling the names of very common objects is of very frequent occurrence; and indicates a carelessness which cannot be too severely denounced. There can be no possible excuse for such an error in the use of words.

What possible excuse can any one offer for calling a *musk* melon, a *musk* melon? Or a watermelon, a *watermillyun*? Teachers and parents are much to blame for such barbarisms as these. Children, through a lack of attention to spoken words, are quite apt to catch only an imperfect impression of the pronunciation of many common terms; and it is, therefore, the duty of both parents and teachers to exercise care in giving children the correct pronunciation of every new term that is brought to their notice. First impressions are generally the strongest; hence it is sometimes the work of years to correct an error in the use of language which may have been impressed upon the young mind by a single utterance from the lips of a mother, father or teacher.

The very little but frequently used verb *rid* is a vocable which but few persons ever properly name. It is entirely robbed of its character by transforming it into the adjective *red.* At almost every turn we hear people say. I would like to get *red* of it; red off the table; hand me the *redding* comb. Is it not as easy to give the poor little monosyllable and convenient verb its right name and call it *rid?* Certainly it is; and by doing so many a chance of ignorance may be avoided.

The verb *envelop* and the noun *envelope* are frequently confounded both in spelling and pronunciation. The verb is accented properly by every one, that is on the second syllable; but it is frequently mispelled by adding e to the last syllable, which changes it into the noun *envelope;* which is accented on the last syllable with the long sound given to o.

Curiosity is sometimes pronounced as if spelled *curosity.* This pronunciation reminds me of an anecdote of two men who were criticizing the language of a friend. "He murders English terribly, doesn't he?" said one to the other. "Oh no," was the reply, "he only knocks an (i) out of it.

The adjective mountains often comes in for its share of abuse, and is heard in the form of *mountane-yus.* So, too, the word tremendous is often pronounced as if spelled *tremen-jus,* and sometimes *tre-mend-yus.* The proper pronunciation is tre-men-dus, the o in the last syllable being silent.

Isolate and simultaneous do not often receive respectful treatment, even from those who should know exactly how to pronounce them correctly. The errors to which I refer do not relate to accent, but to the sound given to *i* in the first syllable of these two words, and to the sound of *s* in the first word. In one, *i* has the long, in the other the short sound; but singular as it may appear, the long sound which should be given to *i* in simultaneous, is given to I in isolate where it should be short. And *s* in isolate must have the sound of *z;* if we wish to pronounce it properly.

The noun *boil* is a word which, I think, would be perfectly justifiable in inflicting the sore which it represents, in its most angry and painful form upon every one who has so little regard for taste and is so ignorant as to pronounce it *bile.*

This word *boil* we find in the Bible, Job II 7, where we are told that Satan smote Job with sore boils from the sole of his foot unto his crown; but if Webster's dictionary had been in existence, when King James had the Bible translated, the meaning of the original Hebrew could have been rendered much more clear and perspicuous by substituting Webster's *definition* of a boil in the place of the word itself, which definition is this: BOIL—a circumscribed subcutaneous inflammation characterized by a postular tumor suppurating with a central core; so, to make the thing clear, the translators could have rendered the passage in this way: Satan smote Job with sore circumscribed subcutaneous inflammations characterized by pustular tumors suppurating with central cores from the sole of his foot unto his crown. That is clear. Every one can fully comprehend it. We commend this to all who advocate a revision of the Bible. G. L. E.

A FEW FACTS.

EDITOR ARGUS.—When I went to Beaver on the 31st day of May, 1870, to attend the meeting of the County Convention to nominate a ticket for the Republican party for the present year, I met several persons from Darlington township, who had a certificate signed by ten Republican voters who had voted for me, and assured me that there were a number of others who had voted for me, and would sign a certificate to that effect; and I had but nine votes returned. Other irregularities were also asserted such as packing the Board of Election with Dr. Shurlock's brother and cousin, by the Doctor's request, as will be seen by the certificate of Samuel Reed, esq., and also of four Democratic votes cast for Dr. Shurlock, &c.

There were charges of irregularities from Greene township to be presented to the convention for investigation, but this dreaded investigation was cut short by the following process, whether it was an intentional political trick or not the facts themselves will best explain. After all the returns were read off the Secretaries retired to "foot up the figures. Samuel Magaw's footing up was Shurlock 853; Chandler 841. W. W. Kerr's footing up was Shurlock 853; Chandler 841, making a difference of 100 votes. Alfred McCreery, esq., footed up Kerr's tally, and both he and Magaw assured him he was mistaken 100 votes. On returning to report to the convention Kerr acted as spokesman, and stated that he was a slight discrepancy in the figures of the secretaries, but still did not change the result they concluded to report as it was rather than detain the convention, but did not state what constitutes the discrepancy applied to, but read off his own footing, making Shurlock's majority 112 votes. Then the parties that were ready to contest consulted and decided that 112 votes were more than the alleged frauds would overcome, and as an investigation would not likely change the result, they let it go by default. Thus the investigation was smothered and prevented at the proper time and place. In regard to the Irregularities in Beaver Falls I refer to the certificates published elsewhere.

The above facts I presented to the County Committee, confidently expecting that they would appoint an investigating committee, before whom I could give the details. The general facts show that I had in these districts, (Beaver Falls and Darlington) twelve Republican votes more than I had returned to my credit. Now what became of those twelve votes it is not in my power to say; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that by mistake, or otherwise, they might have been read off to Dr. Shurlock's credit instead of mine, which would make a difference of 24 votes in my favor. Then four Democratic votes in Darlington district, and some eight or ten in Phillipsburg which were cast for Dr. Shurlock, which should have been rejected as illegal according to the rules adopted by the County Committee, and in fact were applyed by that same board in rejecting a Democratic vote when it was shown that he was going to vote for me. Then there were from nine to fifteen colored voters in Greene township that desired to vote for me that were deterred or advised not to come to the polls, by a decision from what they supposed to be high legal authority that they would not be permitted to vote, on the ground that they had not been assessed ten days before the primary meeting. Now from these facts (which I can establish) it is plain that my majority in these cases alone would have made my majority from forty to fifty.

The support I got is very gratifying in view of the fact that my opponent had the old and strong claim of party usage for renomination, and had the united support of all the political rings and cliques and active political tricksters, with all their patronage and spoils of office. In fact, like his Majesty of old, they could take their dupes up to the pinnacle of their temple and point out and promise a reward for their services of all the fat offices in the government, when they had none to give. While I had to rely alone on the free will offerings of the honest, intelligent and moral element of the county for my support, and for such an endorsement, and from a source, I am proud and content, and desire to retire from the field. Nevertheless I will not resist the strong importunities of my kind friends, and if they think my name is necessary to advance the cause of the great Republican party it will not be withheld.

T. J. CHANDLER.

OUR HONORABLE SENATOR.

Our very honorable Senator, J. S. Rutan, makes a vain attempt at evasion in his self-vindicatory article in this week's ARGUS; but evasion is not now the order of the day, nor can the people be satisfied with the very irrelevant arguments which Mr. R. thinks "*honest* men will regard as conclusive answers to Decarmo's story."

I will not allow Mr. R. to dodge the point at issue by any sort of equivocation or evasion, and I will now tell him that no hard names which he may be pleased to apply to me, nor the charge that I am "*blowing him up*" because I failed to get a place at Harrisburg, will have any weight with the good Republicans of this county in making up their verdict in relation to his guilt in connection with the defeat of Arthur Shields.

Mr. Rutan's article is indeed, in itself, a literary and legal curiosity; and if any one ever had any doubt in regard to his legal ability, the article in question cannot fail to convince them that he has certainly mistaken his calling—that he was never "cut out" for a lawyer. Let us examine his arguments a moment.

He denies that there was an appointment to meet Sheriff Graebing on that evening; and goes to the trouble of getting Mr. Frazier to sustain his denial. I never made the charge that there was an *appointment* to meet on any evening, I simply and empatically charge that *there was a meeting,* and that Mr. Rutan does not deny; but does deny what is not alleged. Is not that legal learning for you?

Again he says that if he had intended making any arrangement with Graebing he never would have taken a babbling Frenchman along with him. Here is another very remarkable example of legal lore and acquaintance with the law of testimony. No one has charged Mr. R. with making any arrangement with Graebing, although his actions were such as would justify almost any *honest* man to strongly *suspecting* that an "*arrangement*" was made.

Thirdly, he tells us that, if he had permitted himself to be betrayed into drinking success to Graebing and giving him names of Republicans to visit, he would have purchased my silence by giving me a place in Harrisburg *which was all I asked?* Ah, there's honesty for you with a vengeance! He would, good honest soul, have *purchased* my silence, eh! and *all I asked* as the price for my silence was a place (I suppose he means an *office*) at Harrisburg. Oh, isn't he honest—isn't Mr. Rutan just the sort of a man to represent the good *honest* people of Beaver county in the State Senate? And is it at all probable that they will ever again find a Representative so honest as to acknowledge that he is willing to *purchase silence* in regard to "*arrangements*" with our political enemies by a distribution of the patronage under his control? O thou pink of perfection, how I do admire thee!

But I have never made the charge that Mr. R. was *betrayed* into drinking success to Graebing. There was no *betrayal* about it. It appeared to me to be perfectly free and spontaneous, that success drinking; yet it may possibly be that Mr. Graebing's wine had a *seductive* influence to which Mr. R. was not accustomed, and was not, therefore, prepared to resist it; and as wine is said to be one of men's most insidious foes, and Democratic wine in particular, I am willing to admit that Mr. R. may have been betrayed by it on the occasion referred to.

It will be noticed by the careful and intelligent reader of Mr. R's defence that his *three points* are only *one;* and that he is in each denying charges which I have not made against him, with the exception of the *success drinking* business at the meeting in New Galilee last fall; and as that is simply a question of veracity between him and me and Mr. Johnston; and as Mr. Johnston's memory appears to be somewhat treacherous, I here give a letter which, as will be seen by the date, was written nearer the time of the meeting than the one which Mr. R. produces, and which I think "*honest* men will regard as conclusive" in more senses than one.

NEW GALILEE, Jan. 19, 1870.

MR. C. A. DECARME, *Dear Sir;* I intend to wrote you in regard to the Rutan case but put your letter in my drawer and forgot it till Willie told me you wanted me to answer yours in answer I would Just say to you to give your Self no Bother about the matter at all. I think Rutan onely wants to Scare you, if I was in your place I would not Bother myself about the matter unless Rutan came on you too close then I would show him how to give Bother he Rutan knows Better than to make much fuss about the matter I think for he Shurely knows he Drank health to Graebing for Sheriff. Now my advice to you is to not Bother your Self about it in any way unless J. S. Rutan pushed you thou Defend your self to the last point for my part I dont want any Bother in regard to the matter if I can help it. perhaps I will see you Before long then I can tell you my opinion in regard to the matter Better than I can write it. yours Truly

J. B. JOHNSON.

To the above letter, I have nothing to add. It is its own full and complete commentary and interpreter.

Before

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

BY AN OLD TEXAN.

"That pesky old b'ar hev been into the sheep pen agin," said a shrill, piping voice in my ear as I sat in the door of my ranche one morning after breakfast.

I took the pipe out of my mouth, and turning beheld the freckled face and red head of my man Joe Cardle, whose duty it was to superintend the herding, &c., of the sheep and goats at night.

"You don't mean it, Joe," I exclaimed.

"Yes sir, but I do mean it. He war werry bad last night, sir," was the positive reply.

"How many this time, Joe?"

"Well sir, there's about a dozen uv em sir. The crumple horn ram ar one on em."

"The devil!" I exclaimed, jumping up. This was too much. That ram cost me heavily, without counting the difficulty of replacing him, and I forthwith determined to have revenge.

About a mile from the ranche ran the Colorado river, the Colorado de Bijer, and in the towering cliffs that lined the further bank of the stream I knew the sheep stealing rascal had his den.

The place had been well selected, betraying a large amount of brute knowledge in choosing a location in which to abide with the least possible chance of being disturbed, and here Bruin slept the cold snaps away in an absolute unbroken security save perhaps an occasional shot from a passing hunter, as the brute stood in his front door, sniffing the refreshing nibbling breezing breeze, or gazing sedately down into the valley below.

The cave was situated in the face of a huge cliff, penetrating the rocky wall about midway between the summit and base, which at this point rose sheer from the water's edge.

A narrow pathway, or ledge, some twenty-five or thirty inches in width ran along the face of the wall, inclining gradually downward from the top, and leading into the cavern.—This was the only mode of access, and was the pathway by which the bear gained his den.

From the ledge to the water and rocks below the distance was something over fifty feet, while for an equal space the granite wall towered above.

It will be readily seen how very dangerous the passage of the narrow pathway might be made, should the bear take it into his head to issue forth and attack the person who might be bold enough to venture the passage. But of this anon.

The stream at this point was not more than one hundred yards wide, and I concluded my best course was to take a position opposite the cavern, and patiently await my chance for a shot.

It was the full of the moon, and I knew the animal would surely be out some time during the night. And my object was to see if I couldn't lodge a steel point somewhere in the tender region behind the shoulder.

I got down my rifle, a heavy English gun, carrying eighteen to the pound, and set to work getting her in good condition. This occupied some time, and the balance of the day I put in by sleeping, going out to look at the bear's nightwork, and various other expedients to kill the hours that now dragged heavily along.

The fact of the matter was I tingled all over with impatience to be off, and of course, as is always the case under the circumstances, night seemed as though it would never appear.

However the sun finally got down in the west, and after swallowing a cup of coffee I caught up my rifle and stuck my hunting knife in my belt and was off for the cliffs.

Joe wanted to go along, but I had a notion that I could manage the thing best myself.

However, all my preparation for that night was useless.

My light found me still watching the hole, having not caught sight of even the fellows nose during my vigil.

For three succeeding nights I was faithful at my post, but still no sign of the game. He had probably surfeited himself fully upon my thorough bred ram, and was calmly sleeping away his debauch, while I was without, shivering in the damp night air, waiting on his humor.

By this time I was thoroughly aroused, and fully made up my mind to have the brute out at all hazards, and as it was probable that he would remain housed for a few days longer, if nothing having in the meantime blown up, I determined to attack the stronghold, and achieve by force that which could not be accomplished by strategy.

I fixed upon the morning of the fifth day for the undertaking; and so directly after breakfast I summoned Joe, and mounting our mustangs, rode over to the cliff.

I knew the exploit I was about to undertake was one of exceeding danger; but, as I have intimated, I was thoroughly mad, and I fear me a little reckless. I may as well add foolish. I hated to lose that ram. An hour's ride brought us to the ford; and crossing over I dismounted and roped the animals out to grass.

Directly about the mouth of the cavern and about ten feet back from the edge of the precipice, there grew a huge elm tree, the branches of which extended out beyond the cliff, casting their shadows over the water many feet below. My plan was to descend to the mouth of the cave by means of the ledge or pathway along the face of the wall, and after building a fire of brushwood which Joe was to lower me from above by means of a lariat, in the entrance of the den, to make black as fast as possible and take a position upon the opposite side of the river, from whence a good shot might be obtained as the bear rushed out. Joe and I got a good lot of dry timber heaped on the ledge of the cliff, then I prepared to descend.

My rifle would be of no service in such close quarters, and so, leaning the piece against the tree, I loosened my sheath knife in its scabbard and commenced the perilous passage.

By clinging close to the face of the wall, I managed to get along pretty well for about half the distance, twenty or thirty yards, but at that point the ledge made a sudden angle, while the wall abruptly protruded, leaving but little room to proceed. My only plan was to go down on my knees and "coon it," until the difficult place was passed.

This I did, but remember thinking how ticklish a matter it would be to retreat over the same ground in case the bear were crowding a fellow.

The mouth of the cavern was finally gained, and I drew myself erect upon a little platform of level rock about two yards square, that lay in front of the opening.

When I came to look about me, down into the fearful depths below, where the river went surging and dashing against huge boulders rough and jagged, up the level face of the precipice and into the yawning chasm, black and gloomy, where I knew a terrible enemy lay concealed, I won't say that I was absolutely scared or nervous, but I *did* think how comfortable and safe Joe looked up above, as he sat on the cliff, with his fiery red head stuck far out, watching me.

"Let down the brush, Joe," I called softly, "and hurry."

In a moment a huge bundle of dry timber came crashing over, and then, as Joe rapidly let out the rope, it descended to where I stood, scraping and scratching against the side of the cliff, with a noise sufficient to stir up all the bears in the neighborhood.

I quickly threw off the lashings, and bidding Joe to let the rope remain, I began heaping up the dry stuff in the mouth of the cavern.

I had got nearly all the timber in position when I heard a slight movement within. I paused in my work and strove to pierce the almost Egyptian darkness of the cavern, but of course without avail.

"Imagination," I muttered, and drew out my box of matches. The wind was coming down the river valley pretty lively, and I had to be cautious in striking the light.

The match fizzed and sputtered, and then shot up brightly as I stooped over to shield the flame with my body, and in another instant the dry grass and leaves that were mingled with the brushwood caught fire and the thing was done.

No, not done. It was just commencing, for as I rose to my feet to begin the return passage, a deep and savage growl came rolling, like suppressed thunder, from out the cavern, and the next instant the huge brute, his eyes glaring with fury, and his savage looking jaws flecked with foam, leaped through the gathering flames, scattering the brands in every direction, and without a second pause, threw himself full upon me.

Fortunately, my back was toward the cliff, a slight bend occurring at this point, and hence, as the enormous weight was precipitated against me, I was as it were pinned to the rocks.

With a yet more savage growl, the brute fastened his sharp teeth in my left shoulder, while with his powerful arms he hugged me with a grip that made every rib in my body crack.

My right arm was free, even as the attack was made. I threw it upward to escape the grasp, and knew that my only hope lay in the knife. I drove it again and again, with the strength born of desperation into the shaggy side of my terrible foe.

Every time the steel penetrated his vitals, the bear growled savagely and wrenched more fiercely at my bleeding and lacerated shoulder.

Round and round on that narrow platform we reeled and fought, the brute tearing me mercifully, while I busily plied the knife.

The pain and exhaustion consequent upon terrible pressure of the bear's paws were rapidly snapping my strength, and I felt the contest could not last much longer.

At this time I had a faint, confused idea that Joe was shouting to me to do something, but what, I know not.

The bear was weakening as well as myself, and it was hard telling which one of us would be rubbed out first.

Fortunately for me, the brute had as great a horror of going over the cliffs as I had, and to this instinct I probably owe my life.

In one of our scuffles, as the bear wrenched me round like an expert wrestler, my face came in contact with the swinging rope, and at the same time I recognized Joe's voice exclaiming.

"Slip the noose over your arm!"

The reason of this advice was evident. We must go over eventually, and this might save me.

Watching my chance, I ceased striking, and shoving my arm through the noose, clear up to the shoulder, I shouted to Joe to pull. This he instantly did, and I felt the knot settle firmly around the limb.

My object was to get the brute to the edge, and, if in no other way, to go over with him, trusting to the rope to save me from falling.

Summoning all my remaining strength I placed one foot against the rock at my back, and lunched myself forward, at the same time bringing to bear the purchase I had obtained.

The brute gave way under the shock, and locked in each other's arms, we went over the precipice. I felt the teeth tear loose from my shoulder, the weight removed from my chest, a pain in my right arm so intense, so acute, that I cried aloud in my agony, and then, with a confused whirl of ideas, and a blinding light breaking before my eyes, I became unconscious.

When I recovered I was lying on the platform in front of the cave, with Joe bending over me, while he dashed water into my face from out of one of his huge cow hide boots.

My arm was dislocated, and my shoulder horribly torn, and I had to remain in bed for several weeks, but I tell you that bear didn't rob any more sheep ranches, and I felt that my thorough bred ram had in a manner, been revenged.—*Fire Side Companion.*

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF STATES.

Maine was so called as early as 1623 from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Marie, Queen of England was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, November 7, 1629, with reference to the patentee who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, January 16, 1777, from the French "verd mon," (the Green Mountains.)

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I have learned," says Rodger Williams, "that the Massachusetts were so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called in 1661 in reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river, Connecticut is a Muckeokannew word, signifying "long river."

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the territory was given by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the island of New Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn's daughter—Sylvania.

Delaware was called in 1703 from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord Delaware, who died in this Bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Marie, Queen of Charles I, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 20, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1591, in honor of King Charles of France.

Georgia was so called in 1632, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river, it being an Indian name signifying "here we rest."

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary, Mississippi is said to denote the whole river i. e., the river formed by the union of many.

Indiana was so called in 1803, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1812, from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1812, from its principal rivers.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1582, because it was first covered on Easter Sundays: in Spanish, "Pascua Florida."

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa was so called from its principal river.

Oregon was so called from its principal river.

Minnesota of the Wandering water.

—The Tennessee peach crop is very large.

President Grant's Farm.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Aug. 10th, says: President Grant yesterday made a rural excursion to his farm on the Gravois road, visiting in the course of the trip over Carondelet Common, where he made investigations of some interests held by him in the Sigerson tract, near the River des Peres. The farm is carried on by a relative of Gen. Grant, who entertained the party, and provided a substantial dinner. The President owns between three and four hundred acres, a portion of which was offered to the County Court for a county farm at seventy-five thousand dollars. The proposition, we believe, has been withdrawn.

The agents are authorized to purchase some detached tracts adjoining the farm, in order to square the boundaries. The old homestead was built by Judge Long's father, who sold it out to Judge Dent, since which it has come into the possession of Gen. Grant by purchase. A new and handsome two story "brick building has been erected on the place. About a mile from the homestead is a small hamlet, composed of three or four houses—a blacksmith shop, a saloon and a post office. This delightful sylvan retreat is named Georgetown. It has been suggested to change the name to Grantville, but no positive action has been taken in the matter yet.

The Grant farm has no very extraordinary features. It is in a good state of preservation. The slopes have been generally denuded of their pristine growth of black jacks, which at an early day were whacked into cord-wood and hauled to the city. After dinner the party sauntered over the fields, examining the crops and admiring the various limpid springs which burst muskally from the earth, as if to welcome the ruler of the great Yankee nation.

After visiting this scene of rural enjoyment, the President and his father returned to the city, the shower having prevented a visit to Lafayette Park to enjoy the music, at the invitation of Mr. G. W. Dryer. Arriving in the city, the Presidential party repaired to the residence of Judge Long 2,133 Gamble avenue, where they partook of supper and enjoyed all the hospitalities which Judge Long's experience could suggest.

In the evening the President returned to his quarters at Mr. Benton's, where he received calls from a number of the citizens and had a special interview with Col. Crittenden, of Warrensburg, in reference to the removal from Cuba of the remains of a relative buried in that island during the Lopez expedition.

The Young Widow.

A census taker, going his round, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours.

He was received by a stiff, well dressed lady, who could be recognized as a widow of some years standing.

On learning the mission of her visitor the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself into a working position he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight, sir," replied the lady, "including myself."

"Very well—your age madam?"

"My age, sir," replied the widow, with a piercing, dignified look. "I conceive it's none of your business what my age might be. You are inquisitive, sir."

"The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward; it's my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?"

"No sir, it means no such thing—I am only thirty-three years old."

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, "just as you say. Now for the age of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please."

"Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—ten."

"Minerva was twelve last week."

"Minerva—captivating—twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira—charming—fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen, sir; just eighteen."

"Angelina—favorite name—eighteen."

"My eldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five, did you say?"

"Yes sir. Is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?"

"Well, no, I can't say that there is; but is it not remarkable that you should *be her mother when only eight years of age?*"

About that time the census taker was observed running out of the house—why we cannot say. It was the last time he pressed a lady to give her age.

Fifty Thousand Dollar Donation.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: Com. Vanderbilt seems to be inclined to tread very closely in the footsteps of Drew, Stewart, and other men eminent for large donations. He has never been much of a church man nor famous for subscriptions to benevolent objects. During the war a Southern clergyman, Dr. Deems by name, opened a place of worship in the University chapel, and called it "The Church of Strangers." It was assigned to meet the wants of Southern families, who were annoyed by war allusions in the pulpit. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a Southern lady from Mobile. She joined the congregation, the first fruit of which was, a subscription from the Commodore of one thousand five hundred dollars to pay the rent of the chapel for one year. The Mercer street presbyterian church was at one time the most fashionable church in New York. It has fallen into decay, and the congregation has united with the University Place Church. This threw the Mercer street house of worship into the market. The Commodore authorized Dr. Deems to go and buy it, and gave his check for fifty thousand dollars, the price of the house. He obliged Dr. Deems to take it in his own name, as trustee, for the Commodore would have nothing to do with a Board. Financially, the Church of the Strangers will be a success, if Vanderbilt continues to be its backer.

—*The National Intelligencer* is to be revived in this city by Alex. Delmar, Free-Trade statistician, who served our Government in that capacity so long as he was wanted, and who in a note just received, assures us that "A friendly word from you would be cordially welcomed to its columns." Remembering that fine words bring no parsnips," we offer to subscribe for two copies of Mr. Delmar's new paper and pay a year in advance, if he will print in his first issue that Remarkable Report on the Finances which he concocted in the summer of 1868, and, at the solicitation of Wilson G. Hunt, Henry Grinnell, &c., gave to a startled public, wherein he demonstrated that our Government was unable to pay its way without an increase of taxation, and that the Treasury deficit on the 1st of July, 1869, would reach $175,000,000. We do not believe Alcock has anything else to give us that would be so rich or excite such general interest as that astounding exposition. Shall we have it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Forwarts!", shouted Bluchier, when leading his men to the charge in the engagement in which he defeated Macdonald in Silesia, about seven weeks before the eventful victory of Leipsic. From that time "Forwarts!" became the battle-cry of the Prussians, Blucher himself being nicknamed "Marshal Forwarts," and when the necessity for the cry then terminated the Prussians found themselves within the walls of Paris. "Forwarts again!" exclaimed the gallant old hero as his army toiled over the rugged roads that led to Waterloo. "It's no use saying 'Forwarts,' Father Blucher," cried out his men; "it won't do; we can't do it." "But it must do, my children," he replied, "It's all very well to say it won't do, but it must do. I have promised it to my brother Wellington, and you wouldn't have me break my word." And the end of that second journey was also inside the fortifications of the French capital. "Forwarts!" is once more the Prussian battle-cry, and the heart of the French Empire is again their goal. Will history in the case also repeat itself?

CONSUMPTION.

Of all the chronic diseases afflicting the human family, Consumption is the most to be dreaded, because its prevalence and fatality is greatest.

Its nature is very greatly hereditary, as we see it transmitted from parents to offspring with almost the same regularity as other legacies.

It is essentially a blood disease, and one which, by negligence, exposure and bad habits, may be hastened in its course, or by care and attention, be retarded in its progress, even tho' of a hereditary character.

In those having no hereditary tendency it is much more manageable, and, in its incipient stage, is quite a curable complaint, especially if it be not complicated with any other disease.

We know that we have not only retarded the progress of hundreds of cases for a long time, but that we have *cured* many of incipient Consumption, which had been superinduced by negligence and exposure.

And from this we believe that some very bad cases even may, under certain favorable circumstances, be entirely cured of this woful yet lingering malady.

There are so many other diseases, however, that so simulate this, especially when the patient has become worn down, emaciated, or reduced in flesh, as they often do in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., in males, or the many other affections, as Chlorosis, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and the irregularities and derangements pertaining to females, that it is a very difficult matter to determine the true nature of the complaint except by a critical examination of the urine.

We have cured many of these after they had been long treated for Consumption by celebrated "Lung Doctors," without effect.

In fact we have detected hundreds of cases this way. Cases which had been treated by many different doctors and for many different diseases, baffling all their skill for want of a correct diagnosis.

These cases, however, must be treated each according to its kind, and the causes that produce them.

And no disease is more easily determined by a scientific examination of the urine, than is Consumption.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
132, *Grant Street.*

Telegraphic Flirtation.

A little incident which happened to a Lebanon young lady, during a recent visit to Nashville, has been the cause of much amusement to a few friends who have heard the details. Among the numerous admirers of the young lady in question is a gallant younggentleman who is engaged as an operator in one of the telegraph offices in this city. Being desirous that Miss—— should see all the curiosities of Nashville, the young man proposed that they should visit the telegraph office. A party of young ladies and gentlemen was made up and, all repaired to the office under the guidance of the gallant operator aforesaid. After explaining the working of the battery, he proposed for the amusement of the party, to take off the next dispatch which came over the wires. An opportunity was soon afforded and the operator took off the telegram sent by a lady in Kentucky to a lady in Texas, which, complete, consisted simply of the words "Isaiah ix. 6."

So unique a telegram created considerable surprise but not one of the party was sufficiently well posted as Sunday school scholars to repeat the verse referred to. Determined to know what the words of Isaiah ix. 6 were our young telegraph friend and the Lebanon young lady stopped at Billy Collier's on their way back, and asked to see a Bible.—With eager hands they turned the leaves together; but when they found the first paragraph of the verse, they laid the book quietly down and with very red faces, softly left the store. If you want to make that young lady angry in earnest, ask her what is the news by telegraph.—*Nashville Banner.*

From all appearances the first bit of British America that "inevitable destiny" is likely to annex to the United States, is the region of the Red River of the North, though it must be confessed that the people of the Dominion of Canada are making rapid strides toward representation in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington. Riel's fiasco is said to have terminated in an attempt at a closer political union between the Red River country and the Dominion but unfortunately topography interferes with that. By land and water, by railroad, steamboat, forest trail and bark canoe, it is farther from Ottawa to Fort Garry, through British possessions, than it is from Washington, *via* the United States, to Fort Garry. Not in actual distance, maybe, but in time and in facilities for travel. To get around this difficulty some enthusiastic Britons have proposed to build a railroad from Ottawa to the Red river and on through British territory to the Pacific. Imagine a railroad through the rough, wintry and almost tenantless country north of Lake Superior. It would certainly be the most wonderful achievement of English engineering, for it would be the most expensive work yet attempted, and would not need a station oftener than every five hundred or one thousand miles. The fact is, there is only one avenue of communication between the people of Riel's late dominion and the civilized world, and that is *via* the United States and the Red River valley. As we said above, topography interferes with Canadian schemes and is the strongest ally of American annexation.

The Eclipse of the Sun.

The total eclipse of the sun of December 22nd is to receive the attention of the astronomers of the United States. Extensive preparations are now making, and three corps of observation are to be sent abroad, to be stationed respectively at Malaga, Sicily, and some places in Turkey most available for taking observations. One corps will be composed of the astronomers at the Naval Observatory, Washington, and the two others of professors of the universities and scientific schools of the country. Before the war in Europe broke out, arrangements were made that Rear Admiral Oliver S. Gilisson, of the Mediterranean Squadron, should aid and co-operate with the corps to be stationed at Sicily; but this plan has for the present been interfered with by the contest, as the squadron has been removed to the Baltic to protect American vessels from that sea.

—How soon we forget. A leaf torn from the tree by a rude gale, and borne away to some desert spot to perish. Who misses it from its fellows? Who is sad that it is gone? Thus it is with human life.

There are dear friends, perhaps, who are stricken with grief when a loved one is taken, and for many days the grave is watered with tears and anguish. But by and by the crystal fount is drawn dry, the last drop oozes out, the stern gate of forgetfulness folds back upon the exhausted springs, and Time, the blessed healer of sorrow, walks over the closed sepulcher without waking a single echo, by his foot steps.

I. Hanauer's Column.

I. HANAUER'S BAZAR OF FASHION.

I. HANAUER is selling off Regardless of cost, to make room for Fall Stock.

Medicinal.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT.

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have specks of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of faloting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, lack energy or company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases, badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs, the organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these brilliant, energetic, persevering, successful men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid, cannot succeed, in business; They don't go around sad and discouraged; they are always pollite and pleasant, in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to indulce almost every other form of disease—delicacy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weaknesses, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South 10th Street. Phila'd., Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

may18-ly.

Miscellaneous.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

GOOD WHITE BACK PAPER.

AT 8 CENTS.

Good Brown Papers.

Window Shades, Gilt Bands, with Trimmings, for $2.25.

OIL CLOTHS, Yard Wide, for 45, 50, 60 and 70 cents. Photograph Albums cheap.

Persons buying their wall paper from us can have it trimmed ready for hanging without extra charge at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

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Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and, after having thoroughly tested these Improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK.

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispense with all pipe, can be put on or taken any time, and made to suit all stoves size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN THORNLEY.

apr20:tf.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

BISSELL & CO,

235 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,

SUMMER FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c, &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only.

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Warrant their Operation.

THEY NEVER FAIL!

mar30:6m

Blank Summons's for sale at the Argus office.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be awarded at the Seventeenth Annual Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, to be held at Beaver, Pa.,

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th, 1870.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES DARRAGH.

Vice Presidents—Joseph C. Wilson, esq., Hon. Joseph Irwin, Robert Porter, esq.

Recording Secretary—H. R. Moore.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. S. Barclay.

Treasurer—Isaac N. Atkins.

Managers—East Side: Capt. P. B. Hurst, Samuel Magaw, esq., Hiram Reed, A. P. Laccock, J. H. Pendleton. *West Side:* Martin L. Knight, S. B. Bridge, D. M. Dobelbaugh, D. G. C. Patterson, J. H. Mitchell, Esq. *South Side:* Wm Shroads, H. Bimber, Wm. Ewing, Samuel Patterson, Rush Sweengen.

TROTTING AND PACING RACES.

First day: trotting match—county—mile heats, best three in five; go as they please; three or more entries to make a race; one dollar entrance fee. First premium $25; second, $5; third, $3. Time of race 2 o'clock p. m.

Pacing match—county—mile heats, best three in five; go as they please; three or more entries to make a race; one dollar entrance fee. First premium $15; second, $7; third, $3. Time of race between heats of trotting race. Horses entering for above races cannot compete for the larger premiums.

Second Day.—Trotting match—county—mile heats; best three in five; go as they please, to rule. Time of race 2 o'clock p. m. First premium $40; second, $25; third, $15. Four entries to make a race; $10 entrance fee. Horses competing for these races must have been owned and kept in the county for thirty days previous to the race; and will not be allowed to compete for the smaller premiums.

Competition Open to All.

Trotting match for Stallions exclusively. Private purse, raised by subscription, and not to be paid out of the funds of the Society. Premium $150. First horse, $100; second, $50; three entries to make a race, two to go. Ten per cent. entrance fee. Mile heats; best three in five; go as they please, to rule. Time of race between heats of pacing and trotting matches above.

Third Day.—Premium, $450; competition open to all horses. Trotting match. First premium $100; second, $50. Three entries to make a race; two to start. $15 entrance fee; mile heats, best three in five; go as they please, to rule. Time of race 2 p. m.

Pacing match—premium $150. First premium $100, second, $50. Three entries to make a race; two to start. $15 entrance fee; mile heats, best three in five; go as they please. Time of race between heats of trotting match.

CLASS NO. 1—*Farms, Gardens & Vineyards.*

Best cultivated farm of not less than fifty acres; strict attention being paid to the style and condition of out buildings, fencing, skillful management, etc. $8 00

24 best do do do do do do 5 00

Best cultivated vegetable garden 3 00

2d do do do 2 00

Best flower and ornamental garden 3 00

2d do do do 2 00

Best vineyard of not less than 600 vines 10 00

2d do do do 7 00

Judges.—Wm. Shroads, Hiram Reed, Jas. Darragh.

NOTE.—Competitors desiring to enter Class No. 1, must furnish the Secretary with their names before the 18th day of September, 1870.

CLASS No. 2.—*Horses.*

[Division A.]	1st P.	2d
Best blooded stallion, 4 years & over,	$ 0 00	7 00
" do do 3 do do	7 00	5 00
" do do 2 do do	3 00	2 00
" do do 1 do do	3 00	2 00
Best blooded mare, must show her stock, 4 years and upwards,	5 00	4 00
Best blooded spring colt,	2 00	1 00
" stallion for all purposes, 4 years old and upwards	10 00	7 00
" do do 3 years	7 00	5 00
do do do 2 "	3 00	2 00
Best broodmare, must show stock, 4 yrs old and upward,	5 00	1 00
Best heavy draught stallion, 4 years old and upward,	10 00	7 00
do do do 3 years	7 00	5 00
do do do 2 "	3 00	2 00
do do do 1 year	2 00	1 00
Best heavy draught brood mare, to show stock, 4 yrs and upwards,	8 00	4 00
Best span match horses or mares,	6 00	4 00
Best family horse or mare,	6 00	4 00
Best carriage horse or mare,	8 00	4 00
Best saddle horse or mare,	6 00	4 00

Awarding Com.—Thomas Blackmore, Jacob Marks, Joseph Hays, Henry Dillon, Rhoi H. Wray.

[Division B.]	1st P.	2nd.
Best gelding, 4 years and upward,	6 00	3 00
do do 3 do do do	3 00	2 00
do do 2 do do do	2 00	1 00
do do 1 do do do	2 00	1 00
Best mare, 4 years old and upward,	6 00	4 00
do do 3 do do do	3 00	2 00
do do 2 do do do	3 00	1 00
do do 1 do do do	3 00	1 00
Best Jack,	5 00	3 00
Best span mules 4 years and upward,	5 00	4 00
Best mule colt,	2 00	1 00

Awarding Committee—D. Patton, Jacob Gabe, L. Philips, G. W. Shroades, S. Warren.

CLASS NO. 3—*Cattle.*

	1st P.	2d
Best Durham bull 2 years or over,	$10	5
do do do 2 years	8	4
do do do 1 year	5	3
do do do 6 months	3	2
Best Durham cow 3 years or over,	6	3
do do do 2 years	5	2
Best Durham heifer 1 year or over,	3	2
Best Durham calf under 1 year old,	3	2
Best Devon bull 3 years or upward,	10	5
do do 2 years, do do	8	4
do do 1 year do do	5	3
do do 6 months do do	3	2
Best Devon cow 3 years or over,	6	3
do do 2 years do do	5	2
Best Devon heifer 1 year or over,	3	2
Best Devon calf under one year,	2	1
Best native or cross cow 3 years or over,	6	3
do do do 2 years do	5	2
Best native or cross heifer 1 year or over,	3	2
Best native or cross calf under 1 year,	2	1
Best yoke work oxen 3 years or over,	6	3
Best yoke work oxen 2 years or over,	4	2
Best beef ox or cow,	5	3
Best herd of cattle, not less than six to compose the herd,	10	5

Awarding Committee—Henry Metz, Sr., Clark A. Hunter, Joseph A. Fleming.

CLASS NO. 4—*Sheep.*

	1st P.	2d
Best Spanish buck,	$3	2
" 3 Spanish ewes,	3	2
" 3 yearling Spanish ewes,	1	1
" Saxony buck,	3	2
" 3 Saxony ewes,	3	2
" 3 yearling Saxony ewes,	1	1
" Cotswold buck,	3	2
" 3 Cotswold ewes,	3	2
" 3 yearling Cotswold ewes,	1	1
" Leicester buck,	3	2
" 3 Leicester ewes,	3	2
" 3 yearling Leicester ewes,	1	1
" Southdown buck,	3	2
" 3 Southdown ewes,	3	2
" 3 yearling Southdown ewes,	1	1
" Flat wethers,	4	2

Awarding Com.—John H. Wilson, Robt. Bradshaw, Geo. Musslinger.

CLASS NO. 5—*Swine.*

	1st P.	2d
best Suffolk boar,	$6 00	4 00
best sow and pigs Suffolk or Chester-white,	6 00	4 00
best Suffolk or Chesterboned sow,	4 00	2 00
best Suffolk or Chesterwhite pigs under 6 months,	3 00	2 00
best Chesterwhite boar,	6 00	4 00

Judges.—Thos. Mellon, Wm. Sterling, Jr., and John McMahon.

CLASS NO. 6—*Poultry.*

best pair muscovey ducks dip. &	$1 00
" " common do dip. &	1 00
" " Geese dip. &	1 00
" " turkeys dip. &	1 00
" " swans dip. &	1 00
2 hens and cock of any species of chickens dip. &	1 00
" collection of chickens dip. &	3 00

Awarding Com.—John Caughey, esq., Beaver; Nat. Lindsay, Sharon; Chas. Coale, New Brighton.

CLASS NO. 7—*Honey.*

	1st P.	2d
best lot honey in glass dip. &	$1 00	2 00
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